THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

China Makes Way for the Motor

By A. Viola Smith

Shanghai Provisional Court and the Die-Hards

By C. Y. W. Meng

Effect of War on the Shipping Industry

By Paul K. Whang

Turkey's Progress Since Treaty Revision

By Sao-Ke Alfred Sze and Caleb Frank Gates

Paper Money in China and Elsewhere

By E. Kann

China's Population Problem

By Harry Paxton Howard

The Evening Post and the Police

評論報 SATURDAY MAY 11, 1929

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLVIII No. 11.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報

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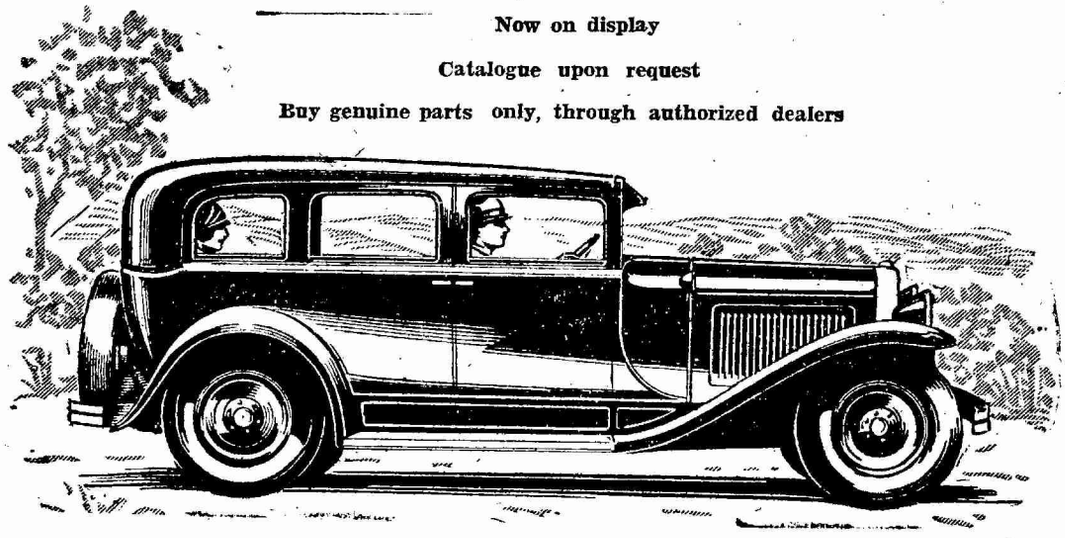

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

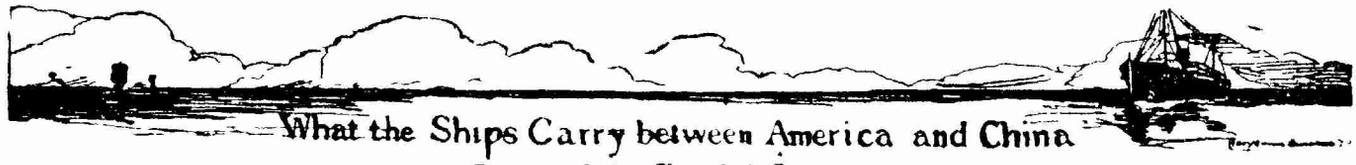
1929 MAY 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu The Sunshine Route Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays			PRES. VAN BUREN To H'kong, Manila, 1 Europe, New York and Boston	2 *	3 *	PRES. TAFT To H'kong & Manila 4 PRES. PIERCE To Seattle & Victoria
5	6	7 *	8 PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong and Manila	9 *	PRES. JACKSON To San Francisco 10 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	11
12	13	14	PRES. HAYES To H'kong & Manila 15 Europe, New York and Boston	16 *	17 *	PRES. JEFFERSON To H'kong & Manila 18 PRES. TAFT To Seattle & Victoria
19	20	21	22 PRES. GRANT To H'kong & Manila	23 *	PRES. MCKINLEY To San Francisco 24 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	25
26	27 *	28	PRES. POLK To H'kong & Manila 29 Europe, New York and Boston	30 *	31 *	Note *Ind icates date of steamers arrival in Shanghai

1929 JUNE 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To Seattle and Victoria The Short Straight Route Fortnightly Sailings on Saturdays						PRES. LINCOLN To H'kong & Manila 1 PRES. JEFFERSON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
2	3	4 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To H'kong and Manila 5	6 *	PRES. GRANT To San Francisco 7 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	8
9	* 10	11	PRES. ADAMS To H'kong, Manils, 12 Europe, New York and Boston	13 *	14 *	PRES. MADISON To H'kong & Manila 15 PRES. LINCOLN To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
16	17	* 18	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 19	20 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To San Francisco 21 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	22
23 / 30	* 24	25	PRES. HARRISON To H'kong, Manila, 26 Europe, New York and Boston	27 *	28 *	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong & Manila 29 PRES. MADISON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route

48-524



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

BORDEAUX MARU, March 20.
From U. S. A.

Iron Hoops, Old	Pls.	276
Iron, Scrap, Old	,,	202
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,298
Flour, Wheat	,,	14,851
Packings, Unclassed	,,	6
Paper, Writing	,,	289
Paper, Chipboard	,,	15,184
Raisins	,,	188
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Varnishes	Galls.	256

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, March 21.
From U. S. A.

Steel Bar Ends	Pls.	993

TAKETOYO MARU, March 21.
To U. S. A.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	840
Egg Albumen	,,	146
Chinaware, Fine	,,	103
Feathers Goose	,,	91
Oil, Wood	,,	5,040
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Tungsten Ore	,,	630
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	166
Wool, Sheep's	,,	404
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	787
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs.	2,500

EMPRESS OF ASIA, March 22.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls.116	Pls. 115.49
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Shanghai	Bls.27	Pls.27.58
Yellow, Chungking	Bls. 30	,, 30.37
White, Shanghai	Bls. 415	,, 413.64
White, Soochow etc.	Bls.16	,, 15.81
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls.5	,, 5.04
Horsehair		,, 29
Skins Goat Untanned		,, 1,031
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	2,840
Skins, Dog, Untanned	,,	5,500
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	,,	2,988
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	27,800
Skins, Kid, Untanned	,,	1,843
Skins, Hare, Untanned	,,	30,000

PRESIDENT GRANT, March 22.
From U. S. A.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	221
Canned Asparagus	,,	32
Canned Fruits	,,	84
Cotton, Raw	Bls.400	,, 1,404
Grease	,,	307
Leather, Sole	,,	86
Milk, Evaporated	,,	287
Oranges, Fresh	,,	197
Barley, Pearl	,,	49
Raisins	,,	2,353
Shrimps, Dried	,,	49
Wax, Paraffin	,,	420
Coffee	Cattie	85,340
Machines Knitting	Pcs.	10
Canned Fish	Doz	420
Lemons Fresh	Mille	92
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	96
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,099
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	3,057
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	78,716
Silver Bars	,,	1,096,501

YOKOHAMA MARU, March 23.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.7,125	Pls. 444
Milk, Condensed	,,	900

TAIYO MARU, March 23.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
What	Bls.15	Pls. 15
Silk Piece Goods	,,	4
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1
Silk Spun Pongees, Waste	Bls 1	,, 2
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	66
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Goose	,,	9
Hair, Human	,,	30
Beef, Fresh, Frozen	,,	25
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,035
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	35,200
Hats, Rush	,,	3,600
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untand	,,	3,000
Rugs, Woollen	,,	8
Filet Lace	Hk. Tls.	1,138
Embroideries, Cotton and Linen	,,	4,200

DACRE CASTLE, March 30.
From U. S. A.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	29
Dextrine	,,	184
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,630
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	537
Paper, Coated	,,	365
Starch, Corn	,,	350
Cigarettes	Mille	85,000
Varnishes	Galls.	90
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	249

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 8.
Market Weak Business Done 3,483,360 Shares.

STOCK	Monday April 1	Monday May 6	Tuesday May 7
Air Reduction		124	122½
Alleghany Corp.	29⅛	34½	34¼
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	267¼	278½	284
American Can	119	148½	143¼
American Commonwealth Power "A"		25¾	25½
American Smelting	109½	107⅞	106¼
American Tel. & Tel. (Common)	219	225¾	225⅜
American Tobacco "B"	164½	171	168⅛
Anaconda Copper	152⅝	141¾	139⅞
Andes Copper	56⅜	55	54⅜
Armour & Co. "A"	13⅛	12½	12½
Atlantic Refining	59	57½	57
Associated Gas & Electric			
Baltimore & Chio	121	121½	120½
Bank of Montreal	none	349	352
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	101½	110	109⅜
Calumet & Hecla	51⅛	45⅝	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	235	mutl.	235⅝
Chicago Northwestern		84	Unq
Chrysler	95	92	90⅝
Columbia Gramaphone		79	77
Coty Inc.	61	63⅜	63⅝
Davison Chemical	54¼	57⅜	58
Dry Docks	20½	17⅝	Unq
Du Pont de Nemours	178	176½	176⅛
Fox Film "A"	87⅛	96¾	96⅜
General Electric	231¼	257½	251½
General Motors	82½	84⅛	83½
General Railway Signal	97¼	111½	113⅞
Gold Dust	61⅝	66⅜	65¼
Goodrich Rubber	89⅞	83	83⅝
Granby Consolidated	94⅝	83¾	83
Great Western Sugar	36	38⅛	39½
Haygart Corporation	72⅞	67⅝	67½
International Cement (Common)	86½	90½	93¾
International Harvester Co.		115⅛	114
International Match, Pfd.	81	81⅞	84
International Nickel (Common)	48⅞	52⅜	51¾
International Printers Ink	53⅜	50⅛	Unq
International Products (Com.)		11½	11½
Johns Manville		188	184
Kelvinator	13¾	17⅜	18¼
Kennecott Copper	89⅞	93	90½
Lehigh Valley		88¾	87
Liggett & Myers, "B"	87¼	88¼	88½
Mack Trucks	97	103⅞	102¼
Madison Square Garden	19¾	19½	19⅛
Marland Oil	42	39½	39½
Mathieson Alkali	185	53⅝	54½
Missouri Pacific (Common)	77¼	84	83½
Montgomery Ward		129¼	126
National Dairy Products	122	135	135¼
National Distillers Pfd.	75¼	83½	83¼
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	54	51⅜	50⅛
New York Central	179½	183½	182⅛
North American Aviation	14½	18⅜	17¾
Northern Pacific Railway		102	101⅞
Packard Motor Car (Common)	128⅛	137½	135¾
Pennsylvania Railway	74½	80¾	80½
Phillips Petroleum	42⅜	42	Unq
Radio Corporation of America	100½	106¾	100¾
Reading Railway		108	107⅞
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53½	56⅝	56⅝
Rock Island Railway		125	Unq
Shell Union Oil	30	30	29½
Southern Pacific Railway	125⅞	127½	127⅛
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	85⅞	89½	89
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58¼	61⅜	60
Standard Oil of New York	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	65⅞	66½	65⅞
Texas Gulf Sulphur	78⅞	80⅝	79⅞
Timken Roller Bearing	79¾	88⅜	88
Union Carbide & Carbon	216	254⅜	254
Union Pacific Railroad	218	221⅛	220¼
S. U. Leather "A"	44	43	41½
United States Realty & Imp Co.	88	99½	98½
United States Steel	179¼	181¼	180½
Vanadium Oil	125	124⅜	124⅛
Vanadium	92½	94	95
Warner-Quinlan (Common)	34½	35½	35
Westinghouse E. & M. (Common)	148	164	162
Willys Overland Co.	26½	28⅜	27⅜
Wright Aeronautical	247	147½	144½
CALL MONEY	15%	14%	14%

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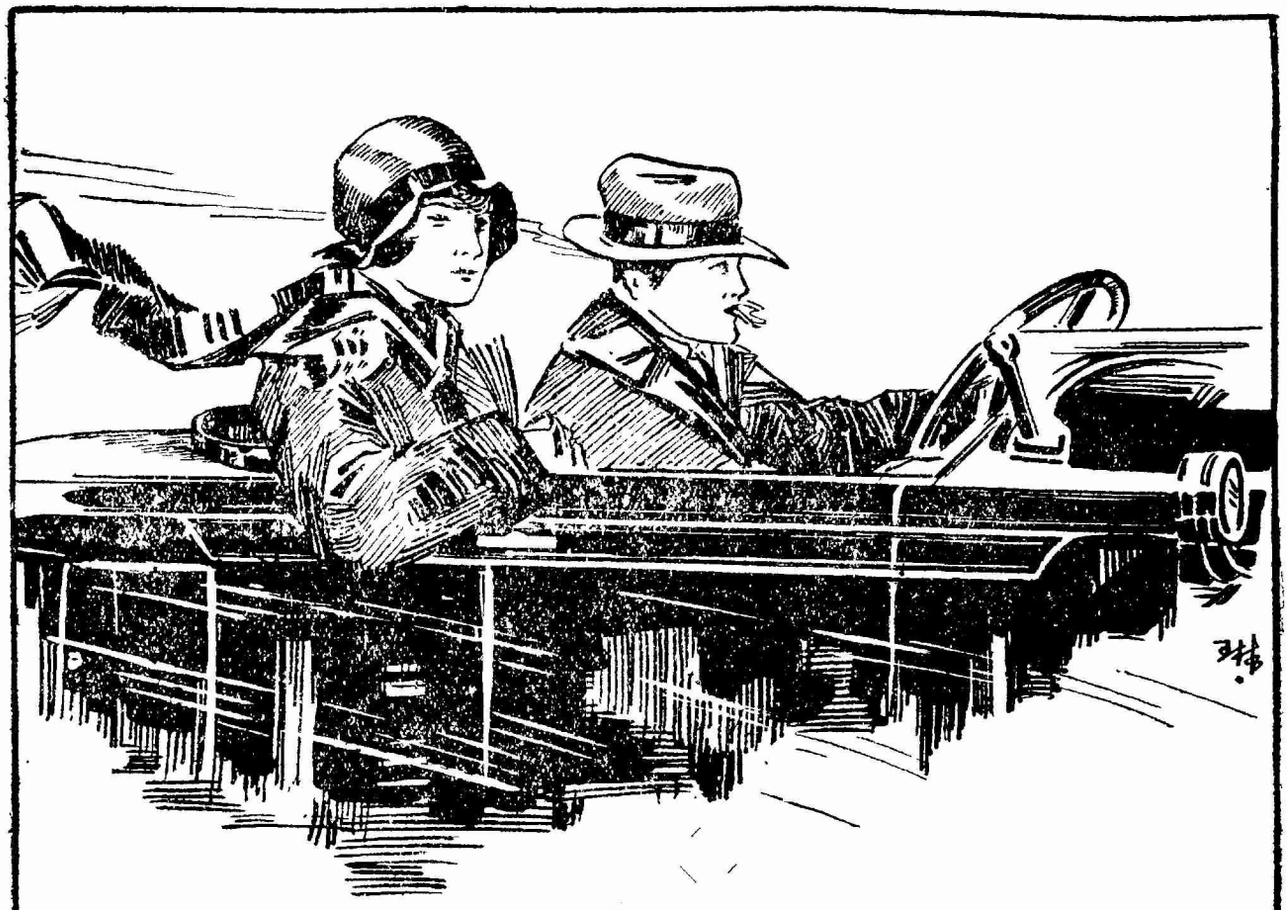

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Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Pei-ping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

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In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

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There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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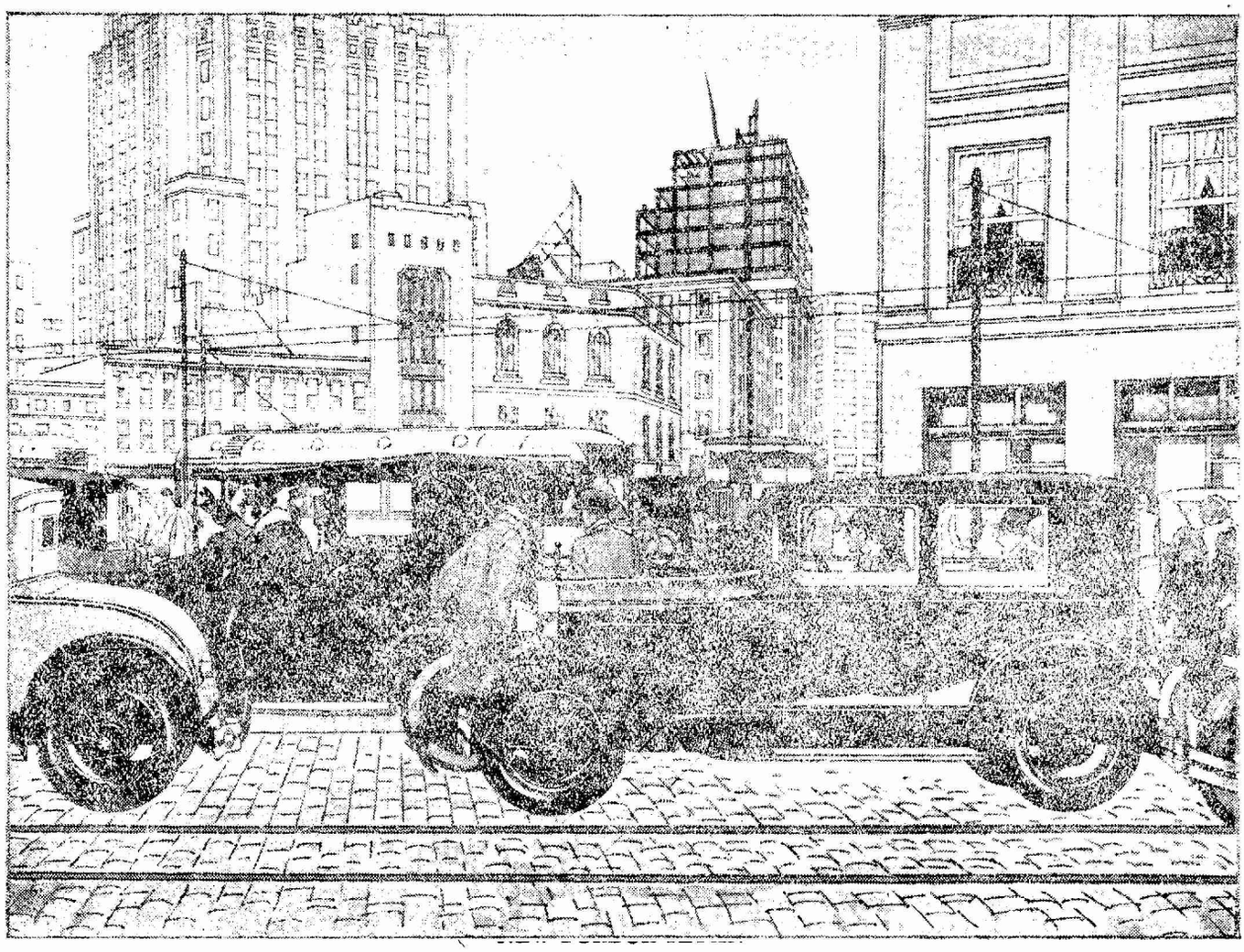

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Ford Motor Company Exports Inc.

SHANGHAI

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲第一類新聞紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLVIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1929 NUMBER 11

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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MR. MANTELL'S PLANS FOR THE CHINESE RAILWAYS

MR. JOHN J. MANTELL, former vice-president of the Erie Railway and one of the best known railway executives of the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week with a staff of six technical experts for the purpose of making a survey of the Chinese Government Railways. According to an interview which appeared in the *New York Times* on April 6, Mr. Mantell visited Washington early last month and held a conference with President Hoover, Secretary of State Stimson and Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, following which he announced his decision to accept an offer which had been received from China through the American Railway Association, to visit China for the purpose of making a survey of the Chinese railway situation. He stated that his duties would first consist in making a survey of the present Chinese railways, following which he would make recommendations for extensions and standardization on the American model which probably would involve foreign financing to the amount of G.$500,000,000, of which amount a loan of G.$100,000,000 would be required at once. It was stated that the Wall Street firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company had indicated its intentions of taking the lead in any flotations which the Chinese Nationalist Government might decide to make for transportation purposes in the American market. Mr. Mantell, in his interview, declined to reveal the purport of his conversation with President Hoover further than to say that the President was intensely interested in the China situation and showed a personal interest in Mr. Mantell's trip. He stated that his work in China would be under the direction of Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, who had expressed a desire to standardize the Chinese Government Railways on American lines similar to what is now being done in Germany and Russia. A large number of Chinese railways engineers who have been trained in the United States will also be associated with Mr. Mantell and his assistants. Mr. Mantell is a native of Elmira, N. Y., where he was born in 1884. After graduation from Elmira Academy he began work as a clerk and stenographer in the offices of the Erie Railway and advanced through the various grades to the position of vice-president and general manager of the Erie lines. During the World War, Mr. Mantell was terminal manager under the Government Railway Administration of the Port of New York where he had charge of the transport of tremendous quantities of foods and war supplies and 1,650,000 American troops through New York City alone. It was in the course of this work that Mr. Mantell first became acquainted with Mr. Hoover who at that time had charge of the Belgian Relief.

THE FIRST STATISTICAL JOURNAL IN CHINA

THE FIRST statistical monthly ever published in China recently made its appearance in the publication of the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking, known simply as *The Statistical Monthly*. The first number of this magazine (for March) contains articles on "Coordination of the Statistical Work of the Government," by C. Shen, Director of the Bureau of Markets; "Bibliographical Notes on Statistics," by Wang Yun-wu, Editor-in-Chief of the Commercial Press; "Examination of Final Digits by Experiments in Artificial Sampling," by C. P. Sun, Statistical Expert of Kiangsu Agricultural Bureau; "Statistics in China," by D. K. Lieu, Director of the Bureau of Statistics; "Some Recent Population Statistics of China," by H. Y. (Warren) Chen, Chief of the Second Division of the Bureau; "Our Foreign Trade Index Numbers for the Last 50 Years," by T. M. Liu, Chief of the Third Division of the Bureau; "Crop Forecasting," by B. Y. Chu (Chief of the Fifth Division) and C. Sun (Editor-in-Chief of Bureau); and a "Plan for a General Survey of Living Conditions in China," by C. Y. Tung, Chief of the Investigation Section of this Bureau. The first number of this publication has been given a very appreciative send-off by outstanding figures in the Government. There are prefaces by Chia Shih-yi, Chief of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance, Y. C. Shao, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Legislative Yuan, and T. S. Wei, Member of the Finance Committee of the same yuan, and introductory remarks by Wang Chung-hui, Tai Chuan-hsien, Tsai Yuan-pei, Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Fo, Chao Tai-wen, C. T. Wang, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung, Wang Po-chun, Hsueh Tu-pi, and Tsio I-tang,—a truly imposing array of names. The publication of such a magazine is a very significant event. Accurate and precise information is of the most fundamental importance in carrying out a nation-wide policy of reconstruction, and it is exactly this kind of information which has always been lacking in China, just as it was lacking in Europe before the rise of modern science in recent centuries. Now there is a body of Chinese scholars trained in the exact statistical and scientific methods of the West, starting the application of these methods to China. The day of the foreign "sinologue," who was frequently (Rockhill for example) a man of no great scholarly attainments but whose smattering of exact knowledge gave him an advantage over the Chinese scholar trained only in the generalities and abstractions of the classics, is drawing to an end, and the foreign student of China today must depend upon his own scholarship to obtain a hearing, just as the foreign student of the United States, of Mexico, of Russia, or of other countries. This does not mean that the articles in the new monthly are without error. The articles which the writer has examined contain some inaccuracies, and some tendency to fail to distinguish between recorded and hypothetical figures in reaching conclusions. But similar publications in other countries of course also contain articles open to criticism and the fact that such a publication has appeared at all here, and has shown such a generally high standard of scholarship throughout, is most significant. Every article, it is to be noted, is by a Chinese, one (by C. P. Sun) being a translation of his own article in English in "Biometrika." The style of the magazine is unique. Though wholly in Chinese, it is arranged from left to right, and the lines read from left to right throughout. This is read easily by modern Chinese accustomed to reading European languages written in the same form, and these are probably the only Chinese who will read it anyway. The same readers would in most cases, probably, be able to understand English (or some other European tongue) almost equally well. Its being in Chinese, of course, prevents its being of direct value to statisticians and other scholars abroad. There is a considerable number of typographical errors (most of them noted in a corrigenda slip). This aspect of the work will probably be improved in subsequent numbers. In general, it is as attractive a magazine from the technical viewpoint as it is important from the social and cultural.

Another indication in the same direction (they are multiplying rapidly nowadays) is the publication of geological studies by the Institute of Geology of the National Research Institute of China. The first two numbers of the memoirs of the Institute of Geology are now at hand. They are published in Chinese and English, but instead of the Chinese section starting from the right and the English from the left, the Chinese part is to the left and the English to the right, the left cover (the "back cover" in Chinese publications) being in Chinese, while the right cover (the "back cover" in European publications) is in English, which is rather confusing. The main text is in Chinese and reads from left to right, as in the "Statistical Monthly." The first number is a study of the geology and mineral deposits of Yang Sin, Ta Yeh, and O Cheng districts in Hupeh province, made by L. F. Yih and K. P. Chao, including geography, stratigraphy, a study of igneous rocks, structural geology of various sections, mineral resources, and mining conditions in the districts mentioned. There are three plates, and two carefully made geological maps and diagrams. The Chinese text (38 pages) is summarized in English. The second number is a special study of the igneous rocks in the same districts, made by C. L. Ho, including also metamorphic and vein rocks. There are eighteen plates showing various types of rocks, explanations being in Chinese and English, though the main study is in Chinese only.

CHINA'S BURDEN OF TAXES AND PUBLIC DEBTS

OF INTEREST in connection with the compilation of statistical information in China, referred to elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* is a weekly statistical service which has just been started by the Committee on Social and Economic Research of Nankai University, Tientsin. Vol. II, No. 3 of this bulletin, which has just been issued, contains the following interesting information regarding China's per capita burden of taxation and public debts,

(1) *China's per capita taxation to-day is only one dollar and fifty-five cents, approximately 108 times less than that of England, 70 times less than that of France, 36 times less than that of the U. S. A., and 43 times less than that of Germany.*

(2) *China's per capita national debt to-day is about five dollars, equivalent to* $\frac{1}{8\frac{1}{4}}$ *of that of England,* $\frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ *of that of France.* $\frac{1}{8\frac{1}{2}}$ *of that of the U. S. A., and* $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{3}}$ *of that of Germany.*

In 1923, M. Padoux, formerly advisor to the Chinese Government, estimated that the total annual taxation in China at that time did not exceed 500 million dollars Mex. Calculating on the basis of 400 million inhabitants, the per capita tax in China was $1.20. The total national debt in China, not including the railway loans, was estimated by M. Padoux in 1923 to be under 1,900 million dollars Mex. or $4,5 per capita.

M. Padoux's estimates need to be revised now. There have been, undoubtedly, increases both in our taxation and in our national debts since 1923. According to the statistics

presented by the Ministry of Finance at the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments held in Nanking sometime ago, the amount of taxation of the central and local governments in 1928 was 620 million dollars showing an increase of over a million dollars as compared with M. Padoux's estimate for 1923. Calculating on the basis of 620 million dollars of taxation and 400 million inhabitants, the per capita taxation in China at present is approximately $1.55. TABLE I shows the per capita taxation in China and other countries in 1928.

TABLE I. per capita taxation in China and in other countries in 1928.

England	$168.00	Mex.
France	110.00	„
U. S. A	56.00	„
Germany	67.00	„
China	1.55	„

M. Padoux's estimate of the national debt in China in 1923 was probably too low. According to statistics presented by the Ministry of Finance at the National Economic Conference in July, 1928, the national debt in China, not including the railway loans amounted approximately to 2,210 million dollars. This amount of 2,210 million dollars was based on the official estimate of the Peking Government in 1926, of which 233 million dollars have been redeemed. Since 1926 the Nationalist Government has issued loans amounting to about 280 million dollars, of which 30 million dollars have been redeemed.

On the basis of the preceding available statistical data. our total national debt at the end of 1928 was about 2,127 million dollars Mex. or 5 dollars per capita. TABLE II compares China's per capita national debt with that of other principal countries.

TABLE II. Per capita national debt in China and other countries, 1928.

England	$1,822	Mex.
France	1,023	„
U. S. A	377	„
Germany	67	„
China	5	„

ABOLITION OF EXECUTION BY DECAPITATION

IN ACCORDANCE with plans for the modernization of courts and administration of justice in China, the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang on May 6 promulgated a mandate abolishing decapitation or head-cutting as a method of execution for capital crimes. The mandate recommended the substitution of shooting by pistol or by hanging, but stated that as soon as suitable equipment is available the more humane method of electrocution would be adopted. Nothing was stated in the report, which was sent out by the *Kuo Wen* news agency, about abolishing execution by strangulation, which method has recently been used by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai in the execution of criminals. China's decision to abolish beheading as a method of capital punishment will be favorably received, but Westerners who have looked upon this method of execution as a peculiar method of Chinese barbarity, do not realize that beheading was once an accepted means of execution in England, one history listing the various methods of execution as hanging, beheading, burning, drowning, stoning and precipitation from rocks. William the Conquerer forbade hanging and substituted death by mutilation. Henry VIII was partial to hanging, the record in his reign being 72,000 persons, but after the formation of the English settlements in America the severity of the law was mitigated by the practice of reprieving persons sentenced to death on condition of their consenting to be transported to the American colonies and to enter into bond service there. At the end of the 18th century the criminal law of all Europe was ferocious and indiscriminate in its administration of capital punishment for almost all forms of grave crime. The tendency now, however, in most countries is to either abolish capital punishment, except for treason, and in most countries where the death penalty is inflicted, more humanitarian methods are used. In one state in the United States, the use of lethal gas has been introduced. In Russia, up to the World War the three methods of shooting, beheading and hanging were used. In Spain executions are still said to be held in public by the garrote, or strangulation. In Japan all executions are held within a prison by hanging. In the German Imperial Criminal Code of 1872 it was provided for the execution of the death penalty by beheading in cases of attempts on the life of the sovereign or certain treasonable acts. Belgium and France have both used the guillotine up to quite recent times. Execution by hanging was once general in most of the states of the American Union but in recent years electrocution has been substituted while in several states, life imprisonment has been substituted for capital punishment.

THE ATTITUDE OF SECRETARY STIMSON ON CHINA

THE ATTITUDE of Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, toward Chinese and Far Eastern affairs generally, was indicated in telegrams from Washington last week, one being an *Associated Press* dispatch quoting him as saying that the United States Government "would be willing to negotiate a revision of the extraterritorial treaty so soon as China was prepared to provide protection by law, through its courts, to American citizens, their rights and property." This brief statement may mean little or much, but of more interest was a *United Press* message which quoted Mr. Stimson's views as expressed in a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on April 21. Mr. Stimson told the committee that he was opposed to any change in the tariff arrangements with the Philippines, because it would betray the avowed policy of the United States in the Islands and damage American credit in the Orient. "Trade with China and Japan can no longer be won by forcible means," said Mr. Stimson, "Ports may be opened in this day and age only by means of cultivating the friendship of the people." Recalling the Chinese boycott against Great Britain and Japan, Mr. Stimson declared, "The United States is popular with the National leaders in China, who have confidence in American ideals and American policy. The effect, if the United States were guilty of an injustice to her Oriental wards in the Philippines, would be used by America's rivals, causing damage to her future relations with other Oriental nations."

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR ENDING OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY

THE ONLY REACTION of any consequence that has followed the dispatch of China's Note to the Powers on the subject of extraterritoriality, was a *United Press* message from New York on May 4 which quoted an address delivered by Dr. C. C. Wu in which China's Minister to the United States elucidated the demands of the Chinese Government as contained in the notes which were sent on May 27 to the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Norway and Brazil. Dr. Wu declared that consular courts of the Powers in China do not conform to the standard to which the administration of justice by the Government of China has been enjoined to aspire by foreigners. "The apologists of the system of consular courts have emphasized the differences between the Chinese and

foreign systems of jurisprudence, but that is a weak argument because when a man goes to another country and does not like conditions there he is not obliged to stay. China should not be compelled to alter her basic institutions so that they will be entirely to the liking of guests who may choose to reside within her boundaries. China is the only important and independent nation in the world today that is restricted in administering her own rules within her own boundaries." Dr. Wu concluded his address with a statement expressing appreciation of the Chinese people for "America's traditional attitude of friendship and support" and expressed the hope of the Chinese people "that the government of the United States will accede to the legitimate request which the Chinese Government has made." Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a report to the State Council on May 6 regarding the recent dispatch of Notes to the Powers on the subject of extraterritoriality, expressed the hope that the Legislative Yuan would promulgate as soon as possible the new civil and commercial codes, since this would facilitate the negotiations with the foreign Powers. It was stated at the meeting that the two codes probably will be promulgated not later than the end of July, following which Dr. Wang expressed the opinion that foreign consular jurisdictions in China would be removed before the first of January, 1930. It was also stated in Dr. Wang's report that the Notes sent to the various Powers were not identical, but that the Notes which were sent to the American, British and French Governments, were textually as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Nanking, April 27, 1929.

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to recall to Your Excellency that the Chinese Government, through its representatives, had had occasion to express at the Paris Peace Conference its strong desire for the removal of limitations on China's jurisdictional sovereignty imposed upon her by the old treaties concluded between China and the foreign Powers and that the Chinese Delegation emphatically reiterated the same desire at the Washington Conference, which placed itself on record its sympathetic disposition towards furthering the aspiration of China for the removal of restrictions on her political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action.

With the unification of China and the establishment upon a firm foundation of the National Government, a new era has been happily inaugurated in the relations between our two countries through the conclusion of the recent Tariff Treaty, and it is to be confidently hoped that the material well-being of our two countries will henceforth be greatly enhanced. But it is the belief and the conviction of the Chinese Government that the promotion of such material well-being will be accelerated by a readjustment of the relations between our two countries on a basis of friendly equality in matters of jurisdiction, and if Your Excellency's Government could see its way to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government and people in this regard, it is certain that another obstacle to the full and frank co-operation, in trade or otherwise, between the Chinese people and foreign nations in this country would be happily removed and that the desire of the Chinese Government for promoting to the fullest extent the material interests of all who choose to associate themselves with our own people would find its early realization.

It goes without saying that extraterritoriality in China is a legacy of the old regime, which has not only ceased to be adaptable to the present-day conditions, but has become so detrimental to the smooth working of the judicial and administrative machinery of China that the progress as a member of the Family of Nations has been unnecessarily retarded. The inherent defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction have been most clearly pointed out by the Chinese Government on various occasions and also by the jurists and publicists of other countries in their official utterances as well as in their academic discussions. It is a matter for sincere regret that, while many Governments which are playing an important role in international affairs are eager and persistent in their endeavour to promote genuine friendship and harmony among nations, such anachronistic practices as only tend to mar the friendly relations between the Chinese people and foreign nationals should be allowed to exist at a time when justice and equity are supposed to govern the relations of nations.

With the close contact between China and the foreign Powers, the assimilation of western legal conceptions by Chinese jurists and incorporation of western legal principles in Chinese jurisprudence have proceeded very rapidly. In addition to the numerous codes and laws now in force, the civil code and the commercial code have reached the final stage of preparation and will be ready for promulgation before January 1st, 1930. Courts and prisons, along modern lines, have been established, and are being established, throughout the whole country.

Inasmuch as doubt has been entertained with regard to the advisability of relinquishing extraterritorial privileges at this juncture by the interested Powers. It may be pointed out that certain countries, having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been in any way prejudiced. Your Excellency's Government may, therefore, rest assured that the legitimate rights and interest of your nationals will not be unfavourably affected in the least by the relinquishment of the exceptional privileges which they now possess.

As Your Excellency's Government has always maintained a friendly attitude towards China and has always shown its readiness in the adoption of measures for the removal of limitations on China's sovereignty, I am happy to express to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the desire of China to have the restrictions on her jurisdictional sovereignty removed at the earliest possible date and confidently hope that your excellency's Government will take this desire of China into immediate and sympathetic consideration and favour me with an early reply so that steps may be taken to enable China, now unified and with a strong Central Government, to rightfully assume jurisdiction over all nationals within her domain.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

MORE INDIAN ARRESTS BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES

THE *Shanghai Times*, one of the local British newspapers on May 7 printed a brief report regarding the arrest of five more Indians in this city, the report reading as follows:

INDIANS CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Police attached to the Indian Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police yesterday arrested five members of the Indian community here on charges of sedition. The arrests were made upon warrants issued by the British Police Court and the arrested men will appear in the British Police Court this morning to face the charges made against them. The names of the five Indians are Ishar Singh, Indar Singh, Hakim Singh, Asa Singh and Narain Singh.

This report is of considerable significance when read in conjunction with another report which was referred to in last week's issue of *The Review* dealing with the arrest of five other Indians who have been charged with complicity in connection with the murder of Harchan Singh, a British Indian nationalist revolutionist whose body was found on the outskirts of Shanghai several weeks ago with the head entirely severed from the body. The trials of these five Indians as well as the trials of the other five who were arrested on May 6, have been held *in camera* and not one word regarding the evidence or even the decision of the British Court has appeared in any of the British or other foreign newspapers in Shanghai. As stated in the previous account which appeared in these columns, Harchan Singh was an Indian nationalist who had publicly protested last year against the dispatch of British Indian troops to Shanghai. According to Chinese sympathizers in the Kuomintang, Harchan Singh was immediately put under surveillance by the so-called *Indian branch of*

the Shanghai Municipal Police, and shortly after he had compiled a list of Indians in Shanghai who are allegedly in the pay of the British Indian Secret Service, he was murdered. The Chinese allege that the five Indians who were arrested and charged with the murder of Harchan Singh, could not have been guilty of the crime because they were also members of the Indian nationalist party and members of the same organization of which Harchan Singh was a member, the so-called "Eastern Oppressed People's Association." Whether these Chinese allegations are correct or not, we are not in a position to say, but the element of secrecy which has surrounded the trial has naturally caused considerable questioning on the part of the foreign and Chinese public.

Another element in these arrests which has interested the foreign and Chinese publics here, and which also will probably arouse interest in England is the fact that these arrests were made by the so-called "Indian Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police." Now Shanghai is an "International" Settlement if we would believe the public statements of such notables as Sir Austen Chamberlain on down to the local *North-China Daily News*, who keep on declaring that Shanghai is not a *British* Settlement or colony. Now if it is true that Shanghai is an *International* Settlement, how does it happen that the tax-payers of this city which includes Americans, Germans, Japanese. Scandinavians, Italians, and Chinese, as well as British, permit the use of their money for the support of an *Indian Branch* which apparently is maintained here by the British Government for the exclusive purpose of hunting down alleged Indian revolutionists and shipping them out of China to some prison in India or elsewhere where they are confined for the remainder of their natural lives. Chinese members of the Kuomintang who have brought these matters to our attention, claim that these Indian nationalists have as much legal right to reside in China as has any other subject of the British Empire, white or brown. They claim that most of these Indians were originally brought to China by the British Government to serve as soldiers, policemen or ordinary watchmen, hence the British authorities have no special kick if these same Indians have become infected by Chinese nationalism. As stated in our previous discussion of this subject, we have no desire to mix into the fight which has been going on in India for many years between the British Government and the Indian Nationalists, but this extension of the fight to Chinese soil is bound to cause most serious complications for the British Government and British interests in China generally. Therefore the British Government at home should immediately make an inquiry into this situation which has long existed here and call a halt before it is permitted to become a serious diplomatic issue.

What The Wu-Han Victory is Expected to Accomplish!

The following statement by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, which was delivered in the form of an address in Hankow before the British Chamber of Commerce, gives an insight into the reasons for the overthrow of the Kwangsi military clique in the Kuomintang and a suggestion regarding the benefits which are expected to result from the elimination of the Kwangsi military leaders who were largely responsible for blocking political and financial unification:

"I shall take this opportunity to tell you the significance of the present military movement, and the plans of the Government for the future of this region. Let me say at once that this virtually bloodless military campaign is not the recrudesence of civil war such as was generally feared; it is a mere case of police work on a grand scale by means of which the Central Government could come into its own in Hankow, as it has elsewhere.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance

"When the campaign started there were, indeed, many people who looked upon it as a struggle between Central and Provincial interests. That is, of course, erroneous. Hu Tsung Tu and T'ao Chun, who, held power here, were never favored by the people of Hupeh, nor did they represent any provincial interest. This fact must be clear to you at any rate, who are in daily touch with our people. It is only necessary to remind you that when nearly two months ago the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce went in a body to petition Hu and T'ao for the removal of the so-called "Business Tax," they were consigned to a region even hotter than which your famed Hankow Summer could produce. And when your confreres of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, some of whom are here tonight, were not inclined to be so obliging, they were threatened with machine guns. The military men in arms against the Government had no moral sanction of provincial feeling or interest back of them, and from the spontaneous, genuine welcome accorded Chairman Chiang Kai-shek and the other members of the Central Government, there is no doubt that the people here are strongly back of the Government.

Interesting Details

"In the next place, it will be a fatal misinterpretation to describe the campaign as a struggle between one faction of the country and another. I know there are people who even today believe that a country the size of China must necessarily be dominated by different cliques, and nothing would satisfy them more than to pronounce, like Caesar, that "Gaul is divided into three parts." However, when the test really came, Kwangtung, the keystone of the so-called Kwangsi Clique, was the first to repudiate the military juncta. And when the armies under the control of the malcontents were confronted by our soldiers, without a single shot being fired, the Kwangsi soldiers themselves, led by General Li Ming Tsui, turned against their own leaders, thus practically ending the campaign. I have heard rumors that the Kwangsi soldiers were bought over by the Government, but in justice to the brave men, whom I saw with my own eyes, losing twenty per cent of their effectives in a

single battle at Lungtan near Nanking, without flinching, I must say that the rumor is a malicious canard. I say categorically, and I am in a position to know, that when their representatives came to pledge their loyalty to the Government, they asked for and received no more than funds for one week's supply of rations. It was not money that turned these men against their leaders, the explanation should be sought elsewhere: men who have been constantly told that they were spilling their blood for the unification and reconstruction of China, according to the principles of Dr. Sun, will not fight against their own Government at the request of a few ambitious leaders struggling for power and wealth. The repudiation of the Kwangsi Clique by their own soldiers is surely a significant event, and augurs well for the future of our country.

Unquestioned Control

With the taking over of Hupeh and Hunan, which brings the whole of the Yangtze Basin under its effective and unquestioned control; with the disappearance of the Kwangsi Clique and with no one capable or desirous of challenging its authority, the Government today possesses immeasurably greater power than ever before, but with such, it has proportionately greater responsibilities. It is upon a realization of these added responsibilities that I have been ordered to Hankow at once to reorganize finance and to remove impedements to trade.

That, of course, is a tall order. Years of misgovernment cannot be offset by a couple of weeks of work, however conscientious: it takes time for the Government to disentangle the threads, but the beginnings of reform can be made and are being made.

Four Problems

Roughly speaking, I see four problems calling for solution in these newly restored provinces. The first is the speedy re-establishment of order, which implies primarily the closure of the campaign, and the reorganization of the armies here. That is the task of the Commander-in-Chief. The second is the liquidation of the heritage of financial and currency evils, which hang like millstones on the necks of the merchants and people, and which must be cut adrift before a fresh start can be effectively made. During the last ten days I was in daily conference with the representatives of the people, to revise and carry out my original plans of liquidating the Hupeh cash-notes, the depreciated notes of the Hankow Bank of China, Central Bank and Bank of Communications, the old debts of the Northern militarists, and the new unsecured debts contracted since the arrival of the National Government and through the period of the Kwangsi Clique. I am glad to tell you that a mutually satisfactory agreement was reached yesterday by the Government with the representatives of the business men. In reaching this agreement, both the Government and the people have pursued the policy of cutting the losses short at all cost in order to start with a fresh sheet.

In other ways, too, we have tried to clear away the old tangles. I may mention that last week, under the auspices of the Government, the dispute of the Number One Cotton Mill has been settled, which will give employment to ten thousand hands who have been idle for the last year and a half. We have also given impetus to the formation of the special court to settle disputes between business firms, banks and native banks, which were the outcome of the catastrophic convulsions of the last few years. Our attention has also been drawn to the unsatisfactory situation which arose through the wholesale confiscation of the property of militarists and supposed militarists, and which has undoubtedly worked great hardship upon many innocent people.

Magnanimous Government

The Government is to-day strong enough to be magnanimous, and we intend to recommend the adoption of a principle of liberality, so that all ideas of revenge shall be ruled out, and that there shall be an end to former bitterness which will accelerate the process of healing so badly needed in these provinces.

The third is the unsatisfactory tax situation, which, however, is not peculiar to Hupeh and Hunan. The absurd "Business Tax" of Hankow, which was a most primitive and destructive form of capital levy, was abolished by Chairman Chiang Kai-shek as soon as he arrived here, and I have repealed the special Wood-Oil tax, which by its local nature, has been discriminatory against Hankow business. I may say in general, that so far as it is compatible with the financial difficulties of the Government, reforms will be introduced in the system and method of collection of taxes.

And lastly, perhaps the greatest handicap to the revival of trade and the improvement of the livelihood of the people here lies in the extremely high transportation charges, which are principally due to military extortions. I have figures which show that in some cases, for transporting goods the short distance of a few hundred miles, freight charges amount to double the charges between here and Europe. That is not a simple matter to settle. Perhaps it can only be solved for good when a budget is established and enforced so that military men are no longer allowed to fend for themselves.

The recent challenges to the authority of the Government by unscrupulous military men have been convincingly met, and with its acquisition of greater power, the Government realizes and will attempt to meet its expanding responsibilities. For the sorely tried people to Wuhan, including the foreign community, the Government earnestly desires and hopes that they shall liquidate their losses, turn their backs to the past, and proceed with confidence and vigor to build up their great future.

The Evening Post's Attack on the Shanghai Police Department

FOR MANY MONTHS *The Review* has been calling attention to the need for a complete investigation, reorganization and modernization of the Police Department of the International Settlement, but the only response has been an underhanded attack on this journal on the grounds that we are "anti-British". Now that the *Shanghai Evening Post*, the new American daily in Shanghai, has opened up on the same question, it will be interesting to observe the reaction in official circles in Shanghai because the charges of inefficiency, bone-headedness and general stupidity which the *Evening Post* has made will be difficult to ignore.

The *Evening Post's* exposure of police inefficiency and stupidity had to do with the kidnapping on last Friday morning, May 3, of Y. C. Vong, the Chinese caterer at the American Club in Shanghai. Vong, who also owns a string of grocery stores in

Shanghai, is well known, hence the widespread interest among both foreigners and Chinese in the circumstances of his kidnapping. According to the report, Vong was returning to his quarters at the American Club, which is located on Foochow Road, exactly opposite the Central Police Station, at about 1:30 o'clock in the morning. When he entered the alleyway leading to the rear entrance to the Club he was accosted by armed kidnappers who forced him into a waiting motor-car and drove away with him. The circumstances were quite similar to innumerable kidnappings which have taken place in Shanghai in recent months, with the difference that this one happened within 100 yards of the Central Police Station and due to the fact that Vong was in the employ of the American Club, hence the wide-spread interest in the case. The kidnapping of wealthy Chinese in the International Settlement has become so common in recent months that it has ceased to arouse comment or even attention, but this case has aroused general attention that is likely to have far-reaching effects in forcing a reorganization of the local police department.

The sensational aspects of the Vong kidnapping case have to do with the experiences of two other Chinese employes of the Club who attempted to inform the officials in charge of the Central Police Station of the kidnapping These two servants, waiters in the club dining room, happened to be in the alleyway adjacent to the Club when Vong was kidnapped. They immediately walked across the street to the station and attempted to inform the policeman on duty of the kidnapping. We will let Kao Veng-mien, one of the "boys" tell the story of his experiences at the Central Police Station, in his own words as they appeared in the *Evening Post's* account of the incident.

In the alleyway we were somewhat startled when two men flashed electric torches in our faces. We remonstrated with them, telling them it was rude to flash lights in strangers' faces. Then we told the men to get out—to leave the alleyway. We watched them walk onto Honan Road and then entered our quarters. This was at 1.15 a.m.

"At 1.20 a m. Mr. Vong arrived and was seized by three men, who started immediately to drag him towards the mouth of the alley. This was seen by Yung Foo, who, like myself, is a dining room boy at the American Club. Yung Foo was returning from the Canidrome and on entering the alley was seized by one of the three men, who told him to keep quiet if he valued his life. Yung Foo heard Mr. Vong say, "Don't use force. I will follow you," but the men kept their hold and pushed him into an automobile. Then the man holding Yung Foo told him to go into our quarters and to keep quiet. Yung Foo watched the three men depart with Mr. Vong in an automobile, which headed towards Frenchtown, and then hurried into the house, where he told us what had happened. We communicated with Mr. Vong's family and it was decided to report the matter to the police.

Reports To Police

"I went to Central Police Station accompanied by a dining room boy. In the Charge Room there I saw two foreign officers. They were sergeants, I know, from the three stripes each had on his sleeve. One of them was No. 60 and the other No. 64. There were two Chinese in the room, one a detective and the other an interpreter ('Gates'). When I told them what had happened they asked for eye-witnesses. Yung Foo was sent for and joined me at the station. Meanwhile a foreign detective was sent for. When he failed to appear, one of the sergeants ordered one of the Chinese to call him again. The third time the foreign deteetive was called, he sent back word that we were to be taken upstairs to his room. We went upstairs and found a big, tall foreigner, wearing street clothes but without any collar or tie, in the room. He had on slippers.

"When our report was being interpeted, the foreigner interrupted and called Yung Foo and myself 'brainless coolies' and refused to listen to our story. He then ordered Wong, a Chinese detective, called. He refused to listen again when Wong started to tell him of the kidnapping. He refused Wong's request that a report be made, then sat down, wrote a few words on a piece of paper, stopped and then tore up the report.

Thrown Into Cell

"With this he got up and came over to Yung Foo and seized both of us by the collar and knocked our heads together. He declared that our report was false and ordered us out of the room and pushed us towards the stairs. When the Chinese detective proceeded to lock us up, we protested that we were innocent but the foreign sergeant replied that he was acting under his superior's orders and locked us in a cell.

"We remained in the cell until about 5 a. m. when a Chinese detective named Doo Mao arrived. He questioned us regarding our report and we again related the story of Mr. Vong's kidnapping to him. Taking us with him he visited the alleyway in which Mr. Vong had been abducted and then returned to Central Station, where he detained us in the Chinese detectives' waiting room.

Released At 9 A. M.

Doo Mao then ordered an assistant to call the foreigner, but when he was called, the foreigner replied that he would get up at 7 o'clock, that the matter was a small one and could wait. When told by Doo Mao's assistant that it was 7 a.m. the foreigner reported he would get up; but he did not appear until 8.30. I know this because the assistant detective reported to Doo Mao in our presence. Doo Mao had been called from his home by the foreigner's orders.

"At about the same time (8.30 a.m.), another foreigner, a grey haired inspector, I think, appeared. Doo Mao told him what had happened and he ordered that we be released. We were allowed to go at 9 o'clock."

The implication of this report is that the foreign police officer referred to was intoxicated, a not unreasonable assumption because the Shanghai Municipality maintains at public expense, a fully equipped bar in every important police station in the city and all policemen are permitted to obtain unlimited amounts of intoxicants at all times, on duty or off, merely by signing a "chit," or slip of paper which is sent around for collection at the end of the month. The seriousness of the situation involved in the attempt of these Chinese servants to inform the police of the kidnapping, has to do with the frequent publicly expressed complaint of the Police Department that the Chinese generally refuse to inform the police regarding kidnapping cases. Here is the obvious reason for the failure of Chinese members of families and friends of victims of kidnappers, to inform the police of these affairs. Here was a case of two Chinese who attempted to inform the police and the only response of the police was to bang their heads together and throw them into jail until the police officer in charge could become sufficiently sober to resume his duties. This is the distressful situation which prevailed in the Central Police Station of the International Settlement of Shanghai on the night of Friday, May 3. The Central Police Station is supposed to be the nerve-center of the whole police system because it is here that the public is supposed to go in cases of trouble anywhere in the city. One wonders how often this sort of thing happens at the Central Station and also wonders what would happen in case armed robbers were breaking into one's house and servants were sent to the Central Station to give the alarm!

This case is important because it bares to the Shanghai public, foreigners as well as Chinese the distressful conditions which prevail in this important department of the Shanghai Municipal Government. As stated in the opening paragraph of this article, this situation frequently has been referred to in the columns of *The Review* but the only response which has been made has been a dirty, underhanded, lying attack on this journal, questioning our motives and alleging our criticism of police methods here were inspired by an "anti-British" bias on the part of the

editor of *The Review*. Well, it is no secret that this entire community is rapidly becoming intensely "anti-British" if this means opposition and disgust with the way the Police Department of the International Settlement is managed. One wonders just how much more time will be required before the British authorities step in and force a complete clean-out of the rottenness which has existed in police circles in this city for so many years. The May 30 incidents in Shanghai in 1925 which involved British interests in China in a most disastrous boycott and which finally involved the British Government in serious diplomatic complications started because a drunken police officer on Nanking road ordered the police to fire on an unarmed crowd of Chinese students and laborers. Elsewhere in these columns of *The Review* is an account of local police activities in another field, "Indian Sedition" that is also pregnant with possibilities for trouble of a most serious nature. Then there is the general allegation in Chinese circles of the action of the local police in "framing" Chinese victims for this and that crime, it even being charged in high circles that the alleged culprits in a recent notorious murder case were all "framed" for the occasion. Before the Nationalists came into power in this area it used to be the custom of the local Police Department to "frame" cases against members of the Kuomintang who resided within the International Settlement. The practice used to be that when the Northern militarist in control of this district "wanted" some Kuomintang agitator, he would notify the local Police Department. The Kuomintangist would then be arrested and charged with some alleged "crime" and if necessary some other prisoner in the municipal jail would be induced to implicate the Kuomintangist in a "confession." Then the Kuomintangist would be turned over to the local militarist for execution. This practive continued here for many years-an obvious cause for present-day Chinese animosities against foreign control of the Settlement.

And while on this subject of "framing" charges against Chinese, a favorite indoor-sport of the Police Department, it may not be amiss here to expose the Police Department's major effort in this regard which is still a dark secret, but which has been whispered about Shanghai for the past two years. This is the allegation that the Shanghai Police Department has several warrants for the arrest of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National State Council and head of the National Government. Every new-comer to Shanghai is informed of this story—to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was involved in criminal activities when he was a youth in Shanghai; that warrants were issued for his arrest, but that he escaped to Canton and later became a leader of the Nationalist forces. The story is constantly whispered about Shanghai with a knowing wink and the suggestion made that when the proper time arrives these warrants will be produced and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek completely discredited. The "proper" time for this will be, apparently, when the National Government takes up in earnest the matter of recovering control of the administration of the Settlement. Then we may expect the Shanghai Police Department to sally forth with its riot squad and arrest the President of the National Government and put him in jail! To complete the story, we should disclose another rumor to the effect that the police official who was responsible for "faking" the warrants against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, received a "cumsha" for his work sufficient to enable to return to England and retire in comfort!

The Canton-Kwangsi War and General Political Situation

While the political situation in North China for the past week has been characterized chiefly by oratory or in other words, manifestos and declarations by the various political and military leaders, the situation in South China has taken on a definite war atmosphere. On May 8, Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan Provincial Government and commander of the First Route Army, notified Nanking that his forces have now taken up strategic positions along the border between Hunan and Kwangsi, and as a result a general offensive had been ordered against the so-called Kwangsi "rebels" Hwang Shao-hsiung, Bei Tsung-chi and Li Chung-jen. Earlier in the week there had been reports in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai that the Kwangsi forces had precipitated the fight by advancing down the West River from Wuchow into western Kwangtung Province.

Neither Side Anxious to Fight

Reports which have been received by *The Review* from its correspondent in Canton have indicated that there is no overwhelming desire to fight on either side, but that pacifiism is particularly in evidence on the Canton side. A telegram on May 4 stated that those favoring peace on both sides, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, had concluded an understanding to refrain from participation in another war, but another telegram on May 6 stated that the Cantonese General Chen Chi-tong had assumed command of the Eighth Route Army, a post formerly held by Gen. Li Chisum, and that Gen. Chen had ordered an advance westward along the West River toward Dosing and Shiuhing. The Kwangsi forces, according to the report, are being led by Gen. Li Chung-jen and had reached the town of Fungchan. The latest telegram from Canton, dated May 8, stated that all normal railway and steamship transport had been suspended for troop movements. This telegram, however, stated that Canton's war preparations against Kwangsi were being handicapped because of the refusal of certain military and naval units to participate. It was stated that up to the present there has been no serious clashes, due to the fact that each side was still defending its own borders. The *Kuo Wen* news agency (independent) in a dispatch from Nanking on May 8 stated that the National Government had commandeered eight Chinese steamers at Shanghai for purposes of troop transport, the intention being to transport troops from Hankow to Canton for the purpose of reinforcing the Kwangtung troops under Gen. Chen Chi-tang. This undoubtedly indicated the definite intentions of General Chiang Kai-shek to enforce the Government authority in South China against the Kwangsi clique and also against any military elements in Kwangtung which refused to support the government in the drive against the Kwangsi military leaders.

A Completion of the Wu-Han Drive

What is happening in South China is nothing more than a continuation or completion of the drive which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek launched against the

Kwangsi military leaders previously in control of Hankow, Gen. Chiang's purpose being to follow up the Hankow victory by a drive into Kwangsi province unless the three Kwangsi leaders definitely gave up the fight and left the country. Several days ago the Central Political Council at Nanking issued a mandate dismissing the Kwangsi leader, Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung from his post as chief of the Disbandment Bureau in South China and ordered him to come to Nanking. This mandate recived no response from Kwangsi, hence the present decision of Nanking to press the military campaign. What seems to have been going on, according to reports from Canton, is that while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the central authorities at Nanking have been pressing for the eviction of the three Kwangsi generals Hwang Shao-hsiung, BeiTsung-chi and Li Chung-jen, on the grounds of disobedience to the Central Government, the Kwangsi leaders have been accusing Gen. Chiang of attemping to monopolize the Kuomintang and the Central Governmental affairs. The Kwangsi leaders have constantly affirmed their support of the Government, but have insisted upon the release of Gen. Li Chi-sum as a condition for their peaceful departure from the country on a "trip abroad."

The number of troops likely to be involved in the fighting between Kwangtung and Kwangsi is not known. At the beginning of the trouble at Hankow, there were about 90,000 troops in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, but it is not known how many of the Kwangsi troops actually evacuated Kwangtung when the Kwangsi general Hwang Shao-hsiung wtihdrew his troops from Canton to Wuchow. A considerable number of the Kwangsi troops which were defeated at Hankow have probably straggled back into Kwangsi province, but the number is not thought to be large. It is therefore believed that Kwangtung province has a considerable superiority of men and munitions, but in the past the Kwangsi military leaders have always displayed better fighting ability than the Cantonese; hence the outcome of the fight is not yet altogether certain despite the fact that Gen. Chiang has ordered a general offensive against Kwangsi from three sides, Hunan, Kwangtung and Yunnan.

Tsinan Occupied by Chen Tiao-yuan

Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, formerly head of the Anhwei Provincial Government, occupied Tsinan on May 7, and according to reports from Shantung the Japanese troops were scheduled to depart from the commercial section of Tsinan on May 10 and to evacuate Shantung entirely by the end of the present month. Two battallions of specially trained constabulary which were sent to Shantung from Nanking, have now taken up their positions along the Shantung Railway and have taken over the police duty that was relinquished by the Japanese.

The Feng-Chiang "Misunderstanding"

The misunderstanding, to use a mild word, which undoubtedly has been in existence between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, was characterized during the week by statements and manifestoes on both sides, which tend to make the respective positions somewhat clearer, but which have not yet had the effect of completely allaying all fear of an actual outbreak in the future. A report from a correspondent, apparently a foreigner, in Kaifeng, Honan, on May 1, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on May 8 stated that great anxiety prevailed in Honan province regarding the situation. This report stated that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had established his headquarters at Hwashan, Shensi and that one of his subordinates, Gen. Han Fu-chu was astride the Kin-Han Railway in the neighborhood of Wushengkwan on the Hupeh border and that Gen. Sun Liang-chen, another Feng subordinate, who suddenly withdrew his troops from Shantung back into Honan was stationed at Kaifeng. This report indicated that Marshal Feng was gradually mobilizing a considerable force on the border between Honan and Shansi, which was responsible for the rumors that Feng was planning to invade the territory of the "model" Governor, Yen Hsi-shan. This was supposed to have been responsible for the sudden return of Gen. Yen to his provincial capital, Taiyuanfu, but from Feng's camp it was stated that the troop movements along the Honan-Shansi border were for the purpose of suppressing the Mohammedan revolt in the Ninghsia district which according to later reports has been accomplised. The newspaper correspondent at Kaifeng was of the opinion that Feng would not fight against the forces of the Central Government and if necessary would relinquish control of Honan and retreat back into Shensi and Kansu. Whether he might invade Shansi and oust Gen. Yen Hsi-shan was not stated.

Feng's Statement

The Ta Chung news agency, supposedly friendly to Marshal Feng, in its report on May 7 circulated a letter which Marshal Feng is alleged to have sent to General Chiang Kai-shek, the letter being to the following effect, as reprinted from the *North-China Daily News* for May 8:

(1) The opinion of the various Party Headquarters should be united. The Kuomintang is one, and the only political Party in the country and, therefore, there should be no dissenting opinion nor should the members hold different views from one another, in order that the Party may be strengthened. At present the opinions and ideas as expressed by the various Party Headquarters are often different from those held by the Central Party Headquarters. Such a state of affairs will certainly offer the Party's enemies many opportunities for attack, thus threatening the very existence of the Kuomintang. Therefore, appropriate measures should be immediately devised for a readjustment of the various branch Party Headquarters, so that the opinions and ideas of the members thereof be the same, for this is the only way to solidify and strengthen the Party.

Words into Deeds

(2) The resolutions recently passed at the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference should be carried out immediately and the aims of the Kuomintang in this respect should be realized. There must be no more empty talk. As regards military reorganization, only those units which have achieved meritorious services in the history of the Revolution, and those who are well disciplined should be incorporated into the National Army. For it is only such an army which can be fit for our National defence.

(3) The people's chance of a decent livelihood must be considerably improved, so that they can believe in the utility of the Revolution. Owing to years of continuous warfare and national calamities, there are hundreds of thousands of people who are suffering from want of food and even clothing. Bark of trees and grass are being used as food by the famine-stricken in the Northwest where thousands are dying daily. Those who have managed to eke out an existence are finding living hell. Such woeful afflictions and pitiable plights are not known to the officials who are daily enjoying their palatable food and many other luxuries. However, unless the authorities take notice of the sufferings of these unfortunate people and devise measures for their relief the Revolution which was originally started for the benefit of the people will lose its meaning. Not only that, it will merely mean so much more suffering to the people.

(4) General Feng then explains the financial difficulties of the former 2nd Group Army (Northwestern Army) and expresses the hope that the Commander-in-Chief's previous commitment that the former 2nd Group Army

would be treated on the same basis as other armies will soon be carried out.

Finally, with reference to pensions to the deceased and crippled soldiers of the Revolution, General Feng expresses the opinion that the Central Government should immediately appropriate large sums for distribution to the families of the martyrs in order that the survivors of the Revolutionary heroes may be adequately taken care of.

No Money to Nanking

There is no way of knowing what money has been sent from Nanking to General Feng, but the Nanking contention is that General Feng Yu-hsiang taxes the people in the provinces under his control with a heavy hand and that he keeps all the money he gets in that way. Whereas the taxes which come toNanking have to be used to finance the entire Government and all the armies and the Kuomintang party work, General Feng is able to keep all the taxes he gets for his own use. The Nanking Government then, seems to be of the opinion that as long as General Feng holds on to national taxes which should be collected by the National Ministry of Finance and dispensed by the National Government, the amount which is sent to him by the National Government must be proportionately smaller. This seems to be the principal bone of contention between them.

Gen. Chiang Urges Strong Centralization

The following summary of a lengthy statement by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on the necessity of quickly developing a strong Central Government, was circulated to the press by *Reuters* service in a dispatch from Nanking on May 8:

General Chiang Kai Shek declares that peace and unity is the only policy of the National Government, and the building up of a powerful Central Government is the most effective way of successfully carrying out that policy.

"The Kuomintang party," he continued "has been responsible for the establishment of the Central Government. Whether there will be peace or disorder in China depends upon the existence or otherwise of a powerful central party. It is essential, therefore, with the National Government only recently organized, that all efforts be made towards strengthening the power and prestige of the country.

It is impossible, says General Chiang, for any individual or any one political clique to build up a powerful central authority. Although it is extremely difficult, even with their united efforts to build it up; once it is established, it is also difficult to destroy it.

"The Kuangsi clique, ignoring the central authority, wishing to establish an independent authority of its own, has brought about its own downfall. The Chinese have always been a peace-loving people. At the present time, especially, the people of the country are tired of further warfare.

The selfish ambitions of the militarists, in many ways, have been responsible for the incessant civil warfare of recent years. The way to peace is, therefore, to annihilate such militarists and to eliminate from the minds of the military leaders the idea of occupying territory for themselves. In order to accomplish this it is necessary that we have a powerful central government.

The programme of the National Government is, first, to reduce the number of troops in the country: secondly, to place the various troops throughout the country under government control: and, thirdly, to re-organise the present government forces for National defence purposes.

The people of the whole country and all the members of the Kuomintang should uphold the central government. All civil as well as military leaders of the Government party should co-operate with each other in their efforts to bring about peace and unity in the country and to carry out the policy of the government, concludes General Chang's statement.

Executive Yuan Praises Dr. Wang for Treaty Revision

The Executive Yuan of the National Government, on May 8, eulogizing Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister for his work in connection with the revision of the Sino-foreign treaties on Tariff Autonomy and also in connection with his present efforts to obtain a termination of Consular Jurisdiction in China. The Executive Yuan asked Dr. Wang to continue his efforts on behalf of treaty rivision and urged him to achieve China's desires within the shortest possible period.

The Shanghai Provisional Court and the Shanghai "Die-Hards"

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳律師
Attorney-At-Law Shanghai

At the Shanghai ratepayers' meeting April 17th it is interesting to read the speeches of Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Conucil, and Mr Green, editor of the *North China Daily News*, an official organ of the British government in Shanghai, who made bitter attack on the Shanghai Provisional Court. Both of them attacked the Court because the "Provisional Court failed to inspire confidence but has created widespread distrust and dismay in foreign circles", and "the Provisional Court goes from bad to worse", and lastly, both of them express their strong opposition against the rendition of the Court to the Chinese, and Mr. Green, the editor of *N.C.D.N*, even went as far as to suggest that the Council should send a delegation of its own to interview the governments of the treaty powers and put before them the facts of the present intolerable situation.

Mr. Fessenden, in his attack on the Provisional Court, cited no case to show us in what ways the Provisional Court "failed to inspire confidence but has created widespread distrust and dismay in the foreign circles". Therefore, his speech is not to be regarded. Mr. Green did cite some instances but after scrutinizing all his arguments, we believe, we could cause the editor to regret his remarks.

Nonsensical Arguments

The editor again brought up the old issue—the dismissal of former president of the Court, Judge Loo. But there is reason to believe that the paper of which Mr. Green is the editor was responsible for the dismissal of Judge Loo. On Oct. 1st, 1927, the representative of the *North China Daily News* interviewed General Ho Yin-chin, one of the leading generals of the National Government, who was then governing Shanghai, and in the course of the interview, the representative of the *N. C. D. N*, took it upon himself to inform General Ho that "the trouble in the International Settlement is that our police lack the support of the Provisional Court. This court is making it increasingly difficult for the police to secure sentence". General Ho apparently was impressed by this information for according to the interview he stated, "I had never heard about that", and immediately took out his note book and made a record of the information for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of the Nanking Government in order that an investigation might be made. Some days later the dismissal of Judge Loo was announced by the National Government. The exact charge which was brought against Judge Loo was not known but according to a report appearing in one of the Chinese newspapers, it was based upon a complaint that the Provisional Court was not doing all that it should do in prosecuting the alleged communists in the Settlement. The representative of the *N. C. D. N*, in his interview with General Ho apparently emphasized this point for General Ho, supposedly in response to a statement by the newspaper's representative, said, "There must be no minimizing the communist danger."

But we know too well that upon the discovery that Judge Loo was really an easy going man, and the Shanghai Municipal Council liked him in office, the paper regreted what was reported to the general. The *N. C. D. N*. during the next few days contained an apology to Judge Loo the statement being made that the charges "were never aimed at Chief Justice Loo who had been regarded as the best jurist on the Provisional Court bench, far superior to many of the other judges." Subsequently, Judge Loo staged a protest against the order of the National Government, and the Shanghai police protected him both in Court and in his residence, and how the Shanghai Consular Body backed him. The trouble assumed more serious proportions when the Shanghai Consular Body further dared to step in to back up the fight of a Chinese official against an order from his own government.

The taking of an oath on his inauguration day by the new president of the Provisional Court was also made a ground of attack by this editor of this paper. Do not all the British officials swear to be faithful to the British government? At present, the Kuomintang rules China, and certainly, all officials must swear to obey in all things the Party. Mr. Green certainly does not oppose the swearing but perhaps opposes the swearing "to be faithful to the Koumintang and the National Government," because his writings sometimes suggest opposition to the ruling of the Koumintang and the National Government. Should the president of the Provisional Court swear to be faithful to the S M.C. and the Shanghai Consular Body, we believe, Mr. Green will at once agree!

To Mr. Green's mind, all decisions of the Provisional Court should be final, because the submission of the decisions of the Provisional Court for the approval of the Kiangsu

(*Continued on page 481*)

The Final Settlement of the Hankow and Nanking Incidents

With the signing of the Sino-Japanese notes on the Hankow and Nanking Incidents by K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, and C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the National Government, agreements were concluded with the last of the countries concerned in these occurences. The Nanking Incident, it will be remembered, occurred March 24, 1927 when the Nationalist troops occupied the city. At that time a clash between Japanese and Chinese forces, in which Japanese marines fired upon the Chinese, killing several, took place. The Nanking Incident, which occurred on April 8, 1927, was of a similar nature, the occupation of Nanking by the Nationalists having resulted in the death and injury of a number of foreigners and considerable damage to foreign property. The text of the notes signed by Dr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa on May 2 follows.

May 2, 1929

Dr. C. T. Wang to Mr. K. Yoshizawa

Excellency:

I have the honour to delare to Your Excellency that the National Government of China, desirous of advancing the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people are prepared to settle as soon as possible the incident which occurred at Nanking on March 24th, 1927. Accordingly, in the name of the National Government I beg in all sincerity to express to Your Excellency's Government a sense of the deepest regret for the indignities as well as injuries and damages on person and property incurred through the said incident by Japanese Consulate, officials and other Japanese nationals. While it has been fully proved as a result of investigations that the incident occurred through the instigation of the Communists before the National Government had established their seat of Government at Nanking, the National Government are ready to take the responsibility.

The National Government, in pursuance of the policy they entertain, have on several occasions instructed the military and civil authorities to afford continual and effective protection to the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China, and now that the Communists and their pernicious influence which undermine Sino-Japanese friendship have been removed, it is hoped that in future the protection of foreign nationals will be greatly facilitated. I am therefore in a position to declare hereby that the National Government will take it upon themselves to see that the lives and property of Japanese Nationals and their lawful pursuits are no more subjected to similar outrage or instigation.

I beg further to inform Your Excellency that the troops who at the instigation of the Communists participated in this unfortunate incident have already been disbanded and that the National Government have taken other effective measures including the punishment of soldiers and other persons involved in the affair.

The National Government are further prepared promptly to indemnify the damages on person and property inflicted upon the Japanese Consulate, the Japanese officials and other Japanese nationals, and for that purpose they propose that a Sino-Japanese Commission of Investigation be formed with the object of ascertaining the injuries and damages incurred by Japanese nationals at the hands of the Chinese and of the amount of indemnity to be alloted in individual cases. Accept, etc.

May 2nd, 1929

Mr. Yoshizawa to Dr. Wang

Monsieur Le Minister:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of to-day's date in which you make the following statement: "I have the honour to declare to Your Excellency that the National Government of China, desirous of advancing the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people are prepared to settle as soon as possible the incident which occurred at Nanking on March 24th, 1927. In the name of the National Government I beg in all sincerity to express to Your Excellency's Government a sense of the deepest regret for the indignities as well as injuries and damages on person and property incurred through the said incident by Japanese Consulate, officials and other Japanese nationals. While it has been fully proved as a result of investigation that the incident occurred through the instigation of the Communists before the National Government had established their seat of Government at Nanking, the National Government are ready to take the responsibility.

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The National Government are further prepared promptly to indemnify the damages on person and property inflicted upon the Japanese Consulate, the Japanese officials and other Japanese nationals, and for that purpose they propose that a Sino-Japanese Commission of Investigation be formed with the object of ascertaining the injuries and damages incurred by Japanese nationals at the hands of the Chinese and of the amount of indemnity to be alloted in individual cases." Accordingly, I beg to express agreement to the proposal made in the said note and to add that in case the National Government fully discharge their obligations above mentioned in the shortest possible period of time, all questions arising from the Nanking incident will be regarded as finally settled. Accept, etc.

Notes on Hankow Incident

May 2nd, 1929

Dr. Wang to Mr. Yoshizawa

Excellency:

With reference to the incident which occurred at Hankow on April 3, 1927, I have the honour, in the name of the National Government, to make to Your Excellency the following declaration:

In view of the friendly relationship between China and Japan, the National Government deeply regret the incident, which, as investigation shows, took place through the instigation of the communists, they are therefore ready to indemnify, in accordance with principles of international law and to an extent reasonable and necessary, all damages on person and property which were incurred by the members of the Japanese Consulate, sailors of the Japanese Navy and the resident Japanese in general. For that purpose it is desired that a Sino-Japanese Commssion of Investigation should be formed with the object of investigating on the spot the damages incurred by the Japanese and of determining the exact amount of indemnity. It is further desired that proper relief should be administered to the Chinese who were at the first stage of the incident, so that the whole affair may be amicably settled. Accept, etc.

May 2nd, 1929

Mr. Yoshizawa to Dr. Wang

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date concerning the incident which occurred at Hankow on April 3, 1927.

I beg to express agreement to Your Excellency's proposal that for purposes of indemnification, a commission of investigation consisting of Japanese and Chinese members be formed with the object of examining and determining all damages on person and property incurred by Japanese nationals.

I may be permitted to add that in case the National Government fulfil their obligations above mentioned in the shortest possible period of time, all questions arising from the Hankow incident will be regarded as finally settled. Accept, etc.

Oppression of Chinese Merchants in Vladivostok

According to a Japanese report published in the *Central Daily News* of Nanking on May 4, Russian authorities at Vladivostok are seriously oppressing the Chinese Merchants Association in that port. Chinese firms, charged with engaging in speculation, have been compelled to close and their property has been confiscated. Chinese engaged in law-suits, it is said, are not permitted to engage lawyers for their defense. The report states that Chinese are compelled to pay heavy taxes and passports issued by the Chinese Council in Vladivostok are not recognized and visas are refused.

Return of Mme. Sun Yat-sen

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Party leader, is expected by her friends here to arrive in Peiping about the 20th instant, Madame Sun having already started from Switzerland for Moscow from where she will travel by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Paper Money in China and Elsewhere

BY E. KANN.

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Introductory

Paper money is a dangerous convenience, a double-edged sword, an essential evil which society has inherited from generations which have worked and fought in medieval times. The depreciation of the value of many note issues, the absolute repudiation of others, are common knowledge and may be compared to capital levies enforced by the powers in being.

The principal cause for inflating a country's currency is to be found in desperate attempts at financing war or civil strife, and the immediate effect is invariably depreciation. In its final results it is irrelevant whether the overissue of notes and subsequent inflation is due to budgetary deficits, or whether the latter have caused a country to take refuge in public loans, the service of which is almost certain to lead to inflation of currency: a typical case of the vicious circle.

To us, who are contemporaries of a period where the unrestricted issue of banknotes in China has been the rule, where the consequent devaluation of fiduciary money has caused untold havoc and misery to the country and its inhabitants, it appears that the ensuing chaos is beyond repair. But when turning West and peeping into past and recent happenings there, we behold scenes which are as sad, and often far more sinister, than the picture at which we have been gazing under the Far Eastern Sun.

The difference in the general aspect of the case, however, is to be found in various directions: whereas the amount of notes issued, over-issued or repudiated in Occidential countries is officially known and recorded, no such data are available—and have probably never been procurable—in China in the past, and only fragmentary evidence can be had as regards the present. Secondly, the depreciation or devaluation of fiat money in foreign countries has shown its ruinous effects amongst the wealthier classes and the intelligentia, but has done comparatively little harm to the farmer and toiler. In China it has been the rural population that has been saddled with depreciated or valueless paper, a factor which is responsible for the eternal state of complete indigence in which most of the Chinese country people find themselves. There is another disparity in the effects of inflation in China as compared with other countries. Depreciation abroad directly effects the foreign exchanges, whereas devaluation in China accomplishes the decline in value of the currency of a certain district in its dealings with another province of China, where there has been no overissue of fiat money. China's relationship with foreign countries is not impaired by a depreciation of its paper money, for China pays for her imports from abroad by either exports, or else specie. Chinese banknotes never have had the ambition to leave the frontier of their country and are therefore no economic factor in the commerce of the world. Naturally a heavily depreciated note circulation is bound seriously to impede the buying power of China's population, but this argument remains irrelevant to our main contention.

Banknotes in China

Fortunately for the writer the purpose does of this essay does not lead to an attempt to give a historical review of banknotes in China. Notwithstanding the fact that authentic evidence, especially as concerns the remote beginnings, is very scarce, the chronology of what happened to paper money in China would fill volumes, if all the fragmentary evidence which exists would be pieced together. The object of the writer is merely to show that, while the banknotes situation in China has been bad and still is unsatisfactory, this country is by no means a lonely sinner, for the misdeeds of the rest of the wide world have been far worse.

About the present banknotes situtation in China the writer has, on previous occasions, supplied extensive evidence. It ought to be added here that, in almost every one of the very numerous cases of repudiation of note issues the underlying cause can be clearly traced to war, civil strife or preparations for either one of these despicable tendencies, in this country.

Indubitably banknotes have originated in China; therefore it is not to be wondered at that the first forgeries in history, as well as the first repudiation, have occurred in China. During the reign of one of the Tang emperors, namely Hsien Tsung, (A. D. 806-821) paper money first appeared in this country. Due to a shortage of bronze money the government issued certificates which were called "fei ch'ien", or flying money. These certificates were emitted in exchange for a deposit with the Treasury of metallic money. They were redeemable throughout the country and soon became a popular part of the circulation.

In A. D. 960 the Tangs were followed by the Sun dynasty, which began its career with the issue of a new kind of paper money, styled "p'ien" chuen—convenient money. Originally these notes were meant to serve as demand drafts for money issued in one province and payable in another one, against the deposit of metallic currency. Later on the "convenient money" was purposely issued as medium of circulation. It is highly interesting to note that, already in these remote times, the government understood the principles of skillfully handling note issues by holding metallic reserves, so as to avoid depreciation.

The province of Szechuen always was somewhat isolated from the rest of the country. From early times iron coins were in circulation there. Owing to their weight these became inconvenient. Therefore 16 wealthy firms were entrusted with the issue of paper money, called "chi-tsi" or evidence money. In about A. D. 1000 the issuing firms failed in business, so that the paper money emitted by them became valueless. There-upon the emperor decreed that henceforth only the Government was to issue notes, which were styled "chiao-tze", or changelings. Metallic reserves for a portion of the note issue were held by the authorities. It is of interest that in A. D. 1068 the first forgeries of these notes were discovered. Immediately a law against counterfeiting was enacted. Owing to prolonged fighting against the Tartars the Government's resources became exhausted, and in order to raise revenue an overissue of notes was attempted. This instance probably constitutes the first effort at inflation. In consequence of continual defeats inflicted by the Tartars on the rulers of the Sung dynasty, the paper money issued by the latter without adequate cover, dropped to 10 % of its face value.

The Twelfth Century

From A. D. 1130, until the final conquest of the country by the Mongols, the ruling factions became notorious for their overissue of paper money for revenue purposes, which was taken at a discount only from the inception. As depreciation went further, the authorities, in about A. D. 1160, proclaimed that payment of taxes was to be made to the extent of at least 50 % in copper, while the other 50 % could be rendered in notes. We see that such a ruling was initiated a very long time ago, but it has been practised in China ever since and, to a large extent, as recently as ten years ago.

During the same period there was an inflated issue of notes, styled "chuan yin". Shortly after A. D. 1200 these notes could be exchanged in their own province for only 40 % of face amount, payable in iron coins. Outside Szechuen they would fetch merely 17 % payable in copper coins.

The Southern Sung dynasty became notorious for its overissue of unsecured paper money which was heavily depreciated. With the fall of the dynasty, in A. D. 1279, their fiat money became practically valueless.

Conditions were not improved after the fall of the Sungs, for the Chin Tartars continued to issue inconvertible paper money, called "Ch'ao." Nominally these notes were redeemable once every seven years, but when the Mongols conquered China, they hastened to repudiate the validity of all previously issued paper.

The first Mongol notes were issued under Kublai Khan in 1260. The "Pao chao" (precious notes) was decreed sole legal tender. Various series were issued by the Mongols, the last one appearing in A. D. 1310. It was meant to represent silver. Upon the downfall of the Yuan dynasty its successor repudiated all previous issues.

The new rulers, the Mings, were forced to continue the banknotes evil, but within a generation they were able to resume specie redemption. Genuine specimens of Ming banknotes, printed on mulbery bark paper, have been preserved to this day.

From A.D. 1403 onwards the issue of fiduciary money was discontinued for the time being in China. It is a strange coincidence that exactly in 1403 the very first bank was opened in Europe, namely in Spain, which began shortly thereafter to issue banknotes.

Under the Manchus

Upon the resumption of power by the Manchus, in A. D. 1644, an attempt was made to renew the practice of issuing paper money. But the trial was not accompanied by success. During the T'aiping rebellion (1851-1861), however, the authorities were forced once more to resort to the issue of paper money in China. This appeared in denominations of 1,3,5, 10 and 50 taels, and besides 500,1000, 1500 and 2000 cash

* This article on Chinese paper currency appears simultaneously in *The China Weekly Review* and the *Chinese Economic Journal*.

*Vide "Chinese Economic Journal" No 4, April 1928,
"Chinese Economic Journal" No 2, Feby. 1929,
(Bullion & Exchange Review, by E. Kann)

(*Continued on page 481*)

Effect of War on China's Shipping Industry

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

The God of War has extorted big tolls from China's industries, but no industry has fared worse at his hands than shipping industry. With railways having not yet been developed as extensively as they should, waterways still retain their supreme position as the chief means of transportation. But in China as in many other countries, railroads, as a rule, have been managed by the government, while the navigation companies have been operated by the merchants exclusively. This difference in the matter of ownership, to be sure, is recognized only in time of peace. With the breaking out of factional warfare, military leaders would seize the ships for their use just as they would the locomotives and passenger cars. This commandeering of merchants' ships at time of war could be made justifiable only if enough money would be paid to their owners to recompense them for losses. But the warlords have never accorded any due respect to the property right of private ownership, and would seize ships as often as they saw fit without paying any compensation. Oftentimes they have promised to pay the owners of the ships so much a day, but their promise could never be taken at its face value, as the money has always proved uncollectable. For China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company only, debts of this kind contracted by different warlords have run over millions of dollars. In face of this helpless situation, Chinese navigation companies for the the last few years have never been safe in conducting their business without constant molestation of warlords.

By Chinese navigation companies, I refer only to those firms which are owned by Chinese exclusively, while the foreign shipping companies are by no means included. The foreign ships, mainly the British and Japanese ones, under the aegis of extraterritoriality and the protection of their battleships, have been freed from any molestation and interference. Therefore it should be borne in mind that the foreign shipping companies have not in the least suffered any evil consequence from China's internecine warfare, and that on the other hand, without Chinese competition, they have been enabled to draw in more freight and passenger traffic.

Up to 1924, the hotbed of China's political turmoil was up in the North and so the shipping industry was not much affected, as its business has been more or less confined to Central and South China. But ever since the Kiangsu-Chekiang war which occurred in the fall of 1924, the scene of battle has been shifted to Central China, and the Yangtse Valley has been turned into a center of battle. In mentioning Yangtse, a river of tremendous importance to the shipping industry, we can not pass it without a few words. The Missisippi of China, from Shanghai to Chungking of Szechuen province, possesses a navigation line of more than 1300 miles and passes through as many as six provinces, namely, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuen. But the most important section lies between Shanghai and Hankow, with Nanking, Wuhu, Ngankin and Kiukiang as chief intermediate ports. The traffic both freight and passenger has been heavy along this line, as it is the only means of transportation between Shanghai and Hankow and its far western ports. Therefore it is no exaggeration to say that the Yangtse trade is the fountain of wealth to all the shipping companies.

Changes of Last Few Years

For the last few years, Central China has witnessed a kaleidoscopic change of political events and the ups and downs of various warlords: to wit, the warfare between Kiangsu and Chekiang, the invasion of Fengtien party, the rising of Sun Chuan Fong into power, the Advent of the Nationalists with the eclipse of Sun, the Nanking expedition against Wuhan communists with the downfall of Tang Sung Chi, and lastly the elimination of the Kwangsi clique as the result of the recent struggle. With one war coming on the heels of another, industry and commerce have been very much crippled, and it goes without saying that business depression has had its effects upon the shipping industry. Moreover, whenever war has broken out, rival warlords would seize all the available ships to transport their munitions and soldiers. Once the ships have been detained, they are not to be released until the war is over. The ships thus released have to be reconditioned and refurnished for mercantile use. Therefore the losses to the navigation companies directly and indirectly from the effects of wars is inestimable.

There will be no better example to illustrate our present topic than the case of C. M. S. N. Co. Being the biggest one in China, it naturally has had the first call to surrender its ships for war use. As a matter of fact, it has not only served various warlords gratis, but it has also been called on to make contributions to the war chests of different warlords. At the mercy of worlords, once a big and prosperous company has been brought face to face with bankruptcy. Though the downfall of the company is commonly attributed to mal-administration, the effects of war as one of the many causes should not be slighted. The tragic end of the s. s. *Kiang-Yun*, one of the Yangtse liners under the company's flag, is still fresh in our memory. To make the long story short, when the war was in progress between the Nationalists and Sun Chuan Fong's force in the fall of 1926, the s. s. *Kiang-Yun* was seized by Sun to carry a big quantity of munitions and soldiers from Nanking to Kiukiang. When the ship was anchored in the mid-river near Kiukiang awaiting for discharging its contents, a fire occurred in the hold where munitions were stored due to the negligence on the part of the soldiers on board the ship. Instantly the fire went out of control, and in a very short time the ship with its contents was totally lost in the conflagration. The company so far has not got a cent of recompense for this huge loss, as unfortunately the ill-fated ship happened to be commandeered by the party which lost the battle. On the other hand, the company is still paying compensation every month to the families of those officers and sailors who lost their lives in that tragedy.

Suspension of Yangtze Trade

The financial loss to the company in consequence of the suspension of Yangtze trade due to the war is still incalculable. Take the recent case for illustration. When the Central government sent the punitive expedition to subjugate the Kwangsi clique, it chartered all the company's Yangtze liners. For two whole months, more than ten of the company's ships were put at the disposal of the government, and as a result Yangtze trade was completely brought to a halt. At the time of writing this article, two of the chartered ships have not as yet been released, even though the war has been long over. Though this time the company has got the chartered money for the use of these ships, this money, however, will not amount to one tenth of the losses the company has to bear. From our rough estimation, the financial loss to the company due to the recent warfare is not short of one million dollars. Therefore a newspaper reporter, who has said something like this, is quite right: "While business has not been very much affected by the present warfare, China Merchants has passed another milestone on the road to bankruptcy".

Even in time of peace, the company's ships have always been molested by the soldiers, who in spite of the fact that they have ridden free of charge, have been apt to find fault with the staffs on board the ship, thus creating unwarranted disturbance to annoy the passengers. The loading and unloading of the soldiers have also had the effect of delaying the ship's arrival and departure, thus causing inconvenience to the passengers. All these tend to discourage the passengers to take the ships under the company's flag. It is no wonder that for the last four years, from 1925 to 1928, every year the company has sustained a financial loss of one million dollars.

What is true of C. M. S. N. Co. is also true of other Chinese navigation companies. After many years of persecution, all Chinese navigation companies are now over heads and ears in debts. If the conditions continue as unfavorable as they have been, the end of China's shipping industry is only a matter of time. On the other hand, the Japanese and British shipping companies, taking advantage of the war situation, have gradually strengthened their position by building new ships and opening up new lines. The day is not far off when China's river and coastal trade will all be manipulated by foreign shipping companies.

In conclusion, we hope that with the unification of China, internecine warfare will come to an end, and that henceforth the government authorities will have time to turn their thoughts to the development of commerce and industry. In order to encourage the growth of China's infant shipping industry, the government should grant subsidies and special privileges to Chinese navigation companies, and in the meantime should seek through the diplomatic channel the abolition of extrality, so that the foreign shipping companies will no longer have the privilege of plying ships on Chinese waters. During the interval from now to the time when extrality comes to an end, limitation should be placed upon the foreign shipping companies as to the number of their ships and their navigation lines. Upon government protection and assistance the destiny of China's shipping industry hinges.

Shanghai, May 7, 1929.

China Society Elects Directors

At the annual meeting of the China Society held on Jan. 14 nine directors were elected for three years. The members chosen were: General James T. Harbord, Charles Hayden, K. C. Li, M. A. Oudin, J. H. Pardee, Commissioner of Correction, R. C. Patterson, Jr., Dr. Frederick Peterson, O. F. Roberts and William M. Chadbourne. Professor J. W. James, vice president of the society, presided.

New York Opinion on Events in China

CHINA'S NEW ADVISER

(New York Herald-Tribune, April 10)

Everybody in China knows Tom Millard. A few hate him, a great many disagree with him, almost everybody loves him, and everybody respects him. He expresses an American friendship for the Chinese which goes back to clipper-ship days and is utterly remote from sentimental notions of uplift; he has the fearless honesty and the fighting qualities which might be expected from a Missouri Irishman; he has never hesitated to say what he thought, particularly when his thoughts were so tart that the mere expression of them had an effect.

Millard has always been more than a newspaper man. In Boxer days, nearly thirty years ago, he won the confidence of old Li Hung-chang. In the dark days of the Twenty-one Demands the Peking government turned to him for advice, and he served as its adviser through the critical period of the Paris and Washington conferences. He founded the first American newspaper in Shanghai, and "Millard's Weekly Review" was—as its successor, "The China Weekly Review," still is—the leading expression of American attitude in China. Sometimes he has disagreed with the official represent atives of his own country; often he has bitterly criticized officials of China.

This is not the type of man usually invited to serve a government. But Tom Millard, too eternally honest ever to be discreet, has just been named "Adviser to the Government of the Republic of China" by unanimous vote of the Political Council, which, report has it, has been unanimous on few other matters in recent months. Various ministries have called upon foreign advisers, mostly Americans, but with a scattering of British and Germans, and, a few years ago, of Russians; but the only foreigner called upon to serve in as high a post as that to which the former Shanghai correspondent of the Herald Tribune has just been called is Sir Frederick Whyte. The former president of the Legislative Assembly of India, That the Nanking government dared and did select Millard after his years of public-spirited indiscretion was an act of courage and of sagacity.

NEW RUMBLINGS IN CHINA

(New York Times, March 20)

With censorship on news from the Nationalist headquarters in China and conflicting reports of dissatisfaction, civil war and famine in the interior of China and in Shantung it would seem that the immediate future of China is again clouded. The Nationalist party is facing serious defection. Most important so far reported are the break with the radical elements in Hankow and the "illness" of the notorious FENG YU-HSIANG, which has caused his withdrawal from active participation in the affairs of the Nationalist party. The reports indicate that his ailment is more political than physical. Since he has never hesitated to change allies when it has seemed to his interest to do so, there is no reason to believe that he will not desert the Nationalists if he thinks that this course is best for him. As he wields great strength and is strategically so situated as to dominate Northern China, his opposition would be a severe blow for the Nationalists.

It is the misfortune of the Chinese people, especially in Shantung and the northern districts, that war, famine and pestilence go hand in hand. The territory which the war lord CHANG TSUNG-CHANG is seeking to dominate again in Shantung adjoins one of the worst famine areas. Reports indicate that suffering has been appalling throughout the Winter and that with the approach of Spring and the new threat of war the condition of the people is almost hopeless. Relief work has progressed slowly, hampered, as usual, by inadequate transportation. When Chang Tsung-Chang was last fighting in this area a year ago, it was commonly reported that his troops interfered with the delivery of relief supplies. In fact, his reputation is among the most unsavory of many former bandits who now dignify themselves with the title of "General."

The meeting of the Nationalist party in Nanking is to determine policies in the face of the new obstacles. For the outside world it is important to distinguish between plans and practices. With the plausibity which characterizes the public utterances of so many Orientals, the Chinese sometimes succeed in giving a picture of their hopes in such form that the Western world mistakes them for accomplised facts. In the present crisis it is more important to know what the Nationalists can do to restore peace and harmony than it is to know what they would like to do. Just as it is unfair to them to be unduly pessimistic about their ability to maintain order, so it is misleading to understate the obstacles which they must overcome. The Nationalists are still only in the early stages of their task.

AN ALL-CHINA CONGRESS

(New York Sun, March 18)

The Chinese Nationalist Congress opened its third session at Nanking last Friday. It expects before the end of this week to have so far disposed of preliminaries as to be ready to make a definite announcement of government policies and to proceed with the business for which it was convened. While this is the third congress of the Nanking Nationalists, or the Kuomintang, it is the first all-Chinese congress since the announcement of the reunification of the country. It is also most important because its outcome is likely to determine whether the Nanking Nationalists are strong enough to remain in power or if civil war is to be renewed.

The call for this congress, issued several months ago, revealed to Nanking the opposition with which it was confronted. It was to be expected that an important center of discontent would be Peking. The removal of the capital from its historic site, with the consequent loss of prestige, was deeply resented by the inhabitants, while the northern politicians, who had held high positions under the old regime and had been instrumental in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, were embittered by the loss of power and the minor roles forced upon them by the Nanking Nationalists. Peking became the base of a new party, with avowed radical pretensions, but in reality in open opposition to whatever the Kuomintang favored. Peking held demonstrations directed against the Nanking Government and declared that it would not be represented at the congress.

The next strongest opposition came from Hankow, Nanking's rival in the Yangtse Valley. Between these two cities there has long been a smoldering enmity which was fanned into a blaze when Chiang Kai-shek sent an army from Nanking to rid Hankow of sovietism and to force it into a more subservient position regarding the government which he had formed with the backing of the conservative branch of the Kuomintang. Hankow had expected to have the support of Canton in its fight and had planned to overwhelm the congress with two delegations of extremists sufficiently powerful and aggressive to defeat any program which Nanking would bring forward. Hankow's plans, however, went awry when Li Chai-sun, Canton's strong man and virtually the only southern politician with a dependable following, appeared at the congress and announced his tentative support of President Chiang Kai-shek. Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian General" remains one of the uncertain factors in the situation. He retains his hold on Shantung and has given to Nanking no intimation of his course regarding the congress. Whether he will play in this extremity his old role of deserter when his help is most needed is one of the problems with which Nanking struggles. There has been received from the capital of Shansi so far no intimation of the part which its Governor will take in the controversy; he has been loyal to the Kuomintang and it hopes for a continuance of his support.

Despite all these threats of defections from their ranks the Nationalists have opened their congress. This is more than their political opponents predicted a week ago that they would be able to accomplish. Nanking has benefited by the opposition which the plans for its congress disclosed; it knows its enemies and is familiar with with their tactics. The Nationalists appear to have no delusions regarding the task before the congress or of the fact that after all it can at the best represent but a small fraction of China or its people. They will chalk down something to their credit if they can restrain China's self-seeking politicians and warriors from involving the already sorely afflicted land in another disastrous civil war.

CHINA'S SLOW CHANGES

(New York Times, March 26)

Pessimists are, for the time being, right about China. However incomplete the reports from various parts of that ever-turbulent country, they prove that the long-predicted dissensions in the Nationalist party have assumed formidable proportions. Once more the nation is threatened with civil war. The moderates in control of Shanghai and Nanking are faced with an active revolt in the Communist centre of Hankow. From Canton come stories of activity in support of the Communist faction. In the northern region the so-called "Christian General" Feng continues to be "ill," with the result that his troops, which are well disciplined and armed, are being held for action on whatever side may seem most profitable. Nominally, peace and unity still prevail. Actually, the outlook is gloomy. Not even the renewed reports that negotiations with the Japanese about the evacuation of Shantung are ready for signature—reports which have before

(Continued on page 472)

China Makes Way for the Motor

BY A. VIOLA SMITH

U. S. Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, China
(From Nation's Business, April, 1929)

THE greatest array of workers in China since the building of the Great Wall is now building roads in Kweichow Province. Two hundred thousand soldiers, farmers, tradesmen, school children—boys and girls—have been put at this work by Chow Hsi-tsun, a young military leader of an adjoining province who was invited to Kweichow on promise of substantial support if he succeeded in restoring peace and prosperity.

Not long ago the first motor car reached the provincial capital after a 50-day journey from Canton, being transported in pieces on coolies' backs over the mountain ranges when water transportation ended. The province was bandit-infested and famine-stricken.

In a few months Governor Chow made the profession of banditry unprofitable and set about seeking constructive opportunities for the people of his province.

Kweichow is an inland province in southwest China. Narrow tracker trails over steep mountain passes formerly provided its only contact with the world. Over these trails a coolie tracker could transport $400 (Mexican) worth of opium with no more labor than it took to carry $3 or $4 (Mexican) worth of rice or other produce.

Opium traffic flourished; other trade was demoralized. Seeking a method to correct this condition, Governor Chow hit upon better means of transportation. He sought technical advice on road building.

Within two year 600 miles of road have been built. The Tsunyi-Chiuhi section of the system in the extreme northwest tip of the province will connect with a small tributary of the Yangtsze River. Steam launches connecting with river boats at Chungking will provide a river transportation outlet for the products of this isolated province for the first time in history.

But Kweichow is not the only province that has awakened to the need of better transportation. All over China, provinces and districts are constructing highways. Today between 10,000 and 13,000 miles of graded dirt roads are opening up many areas to modern means of transportation. Hard surfacing has been done in but a few districts outside the foreign concessions in the larger treaty ports.

Construction is more or less sporadic as there is no national system of highways. Although historians credit the Chinese with having an elaborate and well-maintained post or courier system a thousand years earlier than the Romans, their ancient system of imperial roads, comprising some 2,000 miles of narrow dirt traffic tracks, finds no counterpart in the modern road development. The longest regular motor route in China, from Kalgan to Urga, is 800 miles long.

But the fact that China has been able to make any progress in roads during the recent upheavals is phenomenal and the awakening of provincial authorities to the beneficial results of highway construction is one of the encouraging highlights on the China horizon.

In Kwangsi province immediately south of Kweichow, more than 1,000 miles of roads have been built within two years, with work rapidly progressing on other lines connecting the principal centers of Nanking, Liuchowfu, and Wuchow. Highway construction is further exhilarated by plans for an Industrial Exposition at Wuchow next October, in which Kwangsi Province invites foreign traders to participate and learn for themselves what has been accomplished. Kwangtung Province, where Canton is located, has been engaged in road building, though not so extensively as its neighbors.

Chekiang Province on the central eastern seaboard is by far the most progressive in all China. Despite civil warfare within its borders, Chekiang has steadfastly held to its roadbuilding plans started several years ago. So determined are the provincial authorities that road building must continue that they refused to join in the revenue scheme of the Central Government at Nanking, until assured that the $1,200,000 (Mexican) cigaret tax for roadbuilding would not be disturbed. As a result, the Nanking Government is monthly allotting $100,000 (Mexican) (Gold $50,000) to the Chekiang provincial road bureau for highway work.

New Roads for Old Walls

Modern roads have replaced ancient city walls at Canton, Shanghai, Nantungchow, Hangchow, Changsha, Yunnanfu, Chuanchow, and Waichow, while in other centers such as Kiukiang, Nanchang, Yangchow, Kashing, Pinghu, Soochow and Wuchow—walls are being destroyed. Numerous others are scheduled to be scrapped as road building programs progress.

More amazing still is the removal of graves, notably in Chekiang and Szechwan provinces. For centuries, graves have been so sacred that modern building and transportation projects have often suffered. Today in certain progressive districts one sees the actual removal of graves to make way for roadbuilding. A "constructive revolution" is proceeding in the face of military depredations.

It is difficult to say when better roads were first debated in China. The original advocate seems to have been Lo Kou-Shui, who, while serving as technical secretary and adviser to the Ministry of Communications in 1913, urged adoption of a highway program as a complement to the construction of a national system of railways then being drawn up.

Although he was years ahead of his time, his constant urging resulted in a presidential mandate November 15, 1919, stipulating certain regulations for the construction of new roads. Unfortunately this amounted to little more than a paper transaction so far as any real impetus for the creation of a national highway system was concerned.

The road building program initiated in 1920 under the direction of the American Red Cross to assist famine stricken districts was undoubtedly the first real impetus for modern roads. This stimulus, caught by a Sino-American group of individuals, resulted in the formation at Shanghai in May, 1921, of the "National Good Roads Association of China."

The Good Roads Movement

This organization, popularly known as the "Good Roads Movement," has played a considerable part in educational propaganda for "better roads." Its "Good Roads Monthly", published in Chinese since March, 1922, claims a circulation of 8,000. One thousand copies of a voluminous work in Chinese entitled "A Book on Roads" have been compiled, published and circulated. Special pamphlets and other material have likewise been issued in the Chinese language and disseminated throughout the country.

The Association further claims a measure of success in inducing the organization of private motor bus transportation services, and also claims to have urged the Ministry of the Interior to bring pressure to bear on provincial officers to establish highway bureaus. Many provinces have created such bureaus, while in others they are being organized. In five of these, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Honan, the highway bureaus have regular budgets and annual programs in operation. In a few districts such as Nantung, Shanghai, Paoshan, Changsoh, and Taichon, "District Road Bureaus" have been instituted to build and maintain city and country roads.

On the practical side, however, the China International Famine Relief Commission has undoubtedly done more in recent years than any other single medium in the actual construction and extension of road building in China. Since 1923 it has been responsible for the administration of several million dollars on reclamation, dike and road construction work.

In many places it has been able to carry on construction projects irrespective of military operations and the instability of local governments. It aims to have the local authorities with whom it is cooperating match the China International Famine Relief money spent on given projects, either with funds or the equivalent monetary value in labor and materials. This method relieves the sting of philanthropy and inculcates in its place a sense of responsibility in the local authorities who sponsor the work.

The Nanking Nationalist Government, though it has set up no national highway bureau, has urged on the provinces, through its Reconstruction Commission, the desirability of creating provincial highway bureaus for the immediate construction of highway systems. Various district road bureaus throughout the provinces have held conferences at provincial capitals.

Such a conference was held in May at Nanking by the Kiangsu provincial authorities; and another was held in the same month at Wuhu, Anhwei Province. The National Communications Conference held in August endorsed better roads and proposed immediate building of a highway from Nanking to Peking.

For use on these roads, China a country larger in area than the United Sates with four times its population, has less than 25,000 motor cars, contrasted with the 23,000,000 cars in America.

In 1926 the Good Roads Association reported 26 bus companies in operation. Many others were inaugurated in 1927 and '28.

China has an abundance of cheap labor which works against rapid introduction of modern highway construction machinery. Similarly her dirt graded roads will not stand heavy traffic, but the opening of any kind of modern roads is the significant thing to be stressed in looking toward development five years hence.

The Population Problem in China

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

THAT China is faced with a population problem of the first magnitude is being increasingly recognized today. The continual pressure of increasing population upon the means of subsistence is becoming more and more evident as studies are made of the actual development of population and living conditions among the masses of the people. Famine is apparently increasing in frequency and in the extent of area affected, and all over the country, with the exception of some border regions, the phenomena of diminishing economic returns is evident as every effort is put forth by the people in some way to feed their increasing millions.

The Population of China

There was a time when it could be said that the main population problem in China seemed to be the problem of what the population amounted to. The census of 1910 showed wide divergence from the Board of Revenue estimates for 1885 for four provinces, and still wider divergences from estimates for other years and these variations were seized upon by many as evidence of the general unreliability of Chinese figures. Certainly, the 1885 figures were not more than guesses, not being the result of any census, but in most cases the 1910 census showed them to be very good guesses, though this census itself was not free from error, and was not altogether complete.

The 1910 census, when its figures for the three provinces Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and especially Szechuan (the census here being incomplete) are corrected to correspond with official reports and careful independent estimates of these provinces at the time, showed a total of over 385,000,000 persons in China (including Manchuria). This figure corresponds roughly to that of the China Continuation Committee estimate for 1919.

The C. C. C. figures are probably the most exact ever obtained in China, down to the present census at any rate. They were based upon hsiens, the smallest units, and obtained by getting figures from local officials, from mission workers in various districts, and from the Chinese Post Office, which was then starting its own census. For many districts four or five independent estimates were received, and the greatest of care was exercised. The reliability of the results obtained is testified to by the close correspondence of the C. C. C. figures to the figures obtained by the present census in different provinces, the one exception being Chekiang, where the census figures themselves are rather doubtful.

The total for the country, as estimated by the C.C.C., was some 447,000,000, indicating a rate of increase of almost 1.7 per cent per year over the figures for 1910, an increase rate somewhat lower than that of Bulgaria or South Africa.

The Post Office started its census after the C. C. C. had begun theirs. The first Postal figures (1920) showed a total thirteen million under that of the C.C.C. (with corrections for Manchuria, the first Postal figures for which were erroneous), the difference being mainly with regard to Szechuen. The divergence is less than four per cent. The Maritime Customs also has made estimates of the population, though these are not nearly as exact as the Postal or especially the C C. C. figures. They total, however, very nearly the same, the 1923 Customs estimate amounting to 444,653,000.

The 1928 Postal estimate gives a total of 485,508,000, showing a yearly increase of about 1.4 per cent since their first estimate. Several of the Postal figures (as well as the C.C.C. figures) have been recently confirmed by the new census, which for Shansi and Kiangsu shows figures differing by less than one per cent. In some other provinces the variation is greater, but not sufficient to affect the general credibility of the Postal total for the country as a whole.

Density of Population

Now this total of 485,000,000 for China (to which, in reckoning for the whole country, about seven million should be added for Tibet, Sinkiang, and perhaps Outer Mongolia) is an enormous figure. The present population of Europe is at present a little over 480,000,000 (479,021,000 for 1927), which means that the population of China Proper with Manchuria is greater than that of all Europe, having overtaken and passed Europe, with its lower increase rate, a few years ago.

Mr. Warren Chen, in recent studies in *The China Critic* and *The Statistical Monthly*, points out the very high density of the more populous regions of China. Kiangsu is today the most densely populated region on earth, with 920 persons per square mile. Chekiang is next (even according to the recent census figure, which may very possibly be an under-estimate) with 652 persons per square mile. Next in order (though omitted by Mr. Chen) comes Shantung, with more than 34,000,000 population (Postal figure, corresponding to both the C.C.C. figure and the 1910 census, and three and a half million under the Customs estimate) and an average density of 614 persons per square mile.

These three provinces are the most densely populous political divisions not merely in China, but on the face of the earth, next in order coming the state of Rhode Island, with 566.4 person per square mile in 1920. Not much below in point of density come Honan (519), Hunan (485), and Hupeh (400), with Kiangsi (396), Anhwei (388), and Kwangtung (367) a little lower. (My study of "Population Pressure and the Growth of Famine," in the *Chinese Economic Journal* for March 1929, showed population density for three centuries as shown by available figures.)

Rate of Increase

While a comparison between the Minchèngpu census figures and the C.C.C. totals for 1919 shows a very high increase rate, this is probably in excess of the facts. The Minchengpu total, even when its most obvious errors are corrected, is probably below the real figure for 1910. The C C.C. figure, as far as may be judged, approaches the facts most closely, and is probably more complete than the P.O. figure for the following year, as it is based upon wider information. If these circumstances are borne in mind, it will be clear that a lower increase rate may be calculated than that we have taken. If the C.C.C. figure for 1918/19 is compared with the Postal figure for 1928 (which is probably more reliable than their first computation) an annual increase rate of about one per cent per year is shown, which is probably very close to the actual rate of increase, taking the country as a whole.

Dr. Buck of the University of Nanking Research Department, in a very careful study of several thousand rural families, found an increase rate of 1.43 per hundred per year. These were for normal years, however, and the growth of population in China is interrupted from time to time by famines, as well as by pestilence, civil war, or floods (in some sections earthquakes), which serve as a severe check upon population growth. As the population grows, of course, famine becomes more frequent, and finally more or less chronic, which is already the situation in the oldest-settled regions of China. (In Shantung there are several severe famines each century, and in other parts of "Old China" similar conditions prevail. The longest-settled provinces constitute what is known as the "famine area.")

The increase in population, therefore, is not uniform over the country as a whole. In North China the population is increasing very slowly. Shantung, for example, shows fluctuations but no steady increase down to recent years. Shansi shows 12,087,000 today as compared with 10,800,000 in 1885. The average yearly increase for North China since 1885 is less than. 006.

Central China (the Yangtsze provinces) shows a higher increase rate. Kiangsu increased from 21,300,000 in 1885 to almost 35,000,000 in 1928, and Chekiang showed an even higher rate. Hupeh and Anhwei show a lower rate of increase. The east southern provinces, Fukien, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung, show a low rate of increase (from .003 to .005 yearly) corresponding to the North.

But in the southwest are provinces not yet overcrowded, showing a rate of increase ranging from over one per cent per year up to two per cent. These provinces include Szechuen, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan. Indications are that here also the increase rate is becoming less as the population begins to press upon the means of subsistence.

Inner Mongolia and Manchuria still contain waste land, and there is both natural increase and increase by immigration in these provinces.

Most of the country, therefore, shows a natural increase so pronounced that even the merciless checks of famine fail to do more than limit it to some degree. The new generations adapt themselves to diminishing returns from the overcrowded land, and to lower and lower standards of existence, and continue to increase and multiply and replenish the earth.

Attempts At Limitation

The increase in population is limited mainly by "natural" checks such as famine. Most of the people also utilize artificial checks in one form or another. The most common form is infanticide, generally of female babies. This undoubtedly has considerable effect as a check, and results in the great predominance of males over females shown by all Chinese statistics.

There is wide practice of abortion, probably more in the cities and towns than elsewhere. This, like infanticide, is the result of the intense struggle for existence among the poor, where every additional child is a heavy burden, and there is widespread ignorance of contraceptive measures. Such

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measures are a new thing, the knowledge of which is confined mainly to "moderns" in the cities.

Culturally, it should be recognized that infanticide, abortion, and contraceptive measures represent three stages in the development of man's struggle with nature for the means of subsistence. The first two stages overlap in China. Infanticide is generally the method adopted by uncivilized peoples in dealing with the population problem. With increasing knowledge this barbarous and brutalizing method, the result of the most intense need combined with the darkest ignorance, is supplanted by various forms of abortion, both operative and by drugs. These methods, though preferable to infanticide, are usually dangerous and a heavy drain upon the vitality of women, aside from the matter of destroying a developing life. Contraceptive methods are those of the civilized minority of the human race. Culturally, they correspond to the development of control over nature by scientific knowledge in other aspects of human life.

It should be noted that infanticide and abortion together, as widespread as they appear to be, are insufficient at present to check the ruinous growth of population here. Such measures, in spite of their traditional justification and the extreme necessity which occasions them, are so repugnant to some very deep-seated natural feelings that there is frequently great reluctance to utilize them, and the population continues to increase until checked by famine or other calamity. Education in contraceptive methods is clearly a most urgent need here, as pointed out in the excellent article by Maxwell Stewart in the *China Weekly Review* for April 27.

No Official Interest

So far Kuomintang officialdom has taken no steps whatever towards the spread of this most seriously needed information among the people. Apathy is due in large part to the late Dr. Sun's regrettable misunderstanding of the situation, he believing (under the misleading influence of Rockhill, and with insufficient acquaintance with population development in Europe) that China's population was declining while the rest of the world was increasing leaving China rapidly behind. We now know this viewpoint to have been erroneous. Recent statistics show the population of China to be increasing more rapidly than that of Europe. With much less economic development for the support of the people, China has now a population apparently a little larger than Europe, having overtaken and passed this great division of the earth during the past decade. In Europe there is widespread recognition of the serious nature of the population problem. In China there is a tendency to deny that there is such a problem.

It is possible that the results of the present census will awaken interest in this, and the work of the capable young statisticians in the National Research Institute and the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan may also be of some effect in this direction. Certainly, unless a very serious and thoroughgoing effort is soon made, on the widest possible scale, to teach modern contraceptive methods in China, the national situation will go from bad to worse.

The Three Principles

Kuomintang men should recognize that the steady growth of population in China makes the realization of the three popular principles an impossibility. National unity and independence are impossible so long as there exists a continual surplus of population at all times to serve as a nucleus for rebel armies, and the strength and vitality of the nation is being sapped by a continually intensifying struggle for the means of life.

Popular sovereignty is impossible with the great masses of the people in intense poverty, more and more dependent upon and at the mercy of the rich and influential, while the steadily swelling numbers make hopeless the task of elementary education and political tutelage upon which popular sovereignty must rest. There seems no possibility of the increase in educational facilities overtaking the increase in population at the present rate.

The people's livelihood cannot be improved, but must become worse and worse until the catastrophic increase of population is checked by artificial means, and the economic life of the country is once more placed upon the road of increasing returns. Until then, for the great masses, we shall have intense poverty, poverty deepening into chronic destitution and famine as the pressure upon the means of subsistence becomes more and more desperate.

At the present rate of increase, China will have a population of well over 700,000,000 in another thirty years. Her numbers will increase, but it will be an increase of a desperately poor population, sinking closer and closer to the verge of destitution at all times and going over the verge into stark starvation when a crop shortage or a flood disturbs the economic balance, a condition we already find in most of North China. Such a population is not a source of strength, but of wekaness and danger. A nation built upon such a foundation is as a house built upon the sands.

Judge Hsu Mo Appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs

Judge Hsu Mo, Director of the European and American Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu on May 6. He succeeds Wuutz King who has been made Chinese Minister to Holland.

Judge Mo was formerly one of the Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Court in the International Settlement. He was born at Soochow in 1892. He received the degree of LL. B. from Pei-Yang University at Tientsin in 1916 and during the two following years was a teacher of English law at Yangchow Middle School, Yangchow. From 1920 to 1922 he served as attache in the Chinese Legation in Washington, D. C. In the meantime he was appointed Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington conference on the Limitation of Armaments. While in America he studied law and political science at George Washington University and earned the degree of Master of Laws.

Judge Hsu Mo Director of European and American Affairs Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

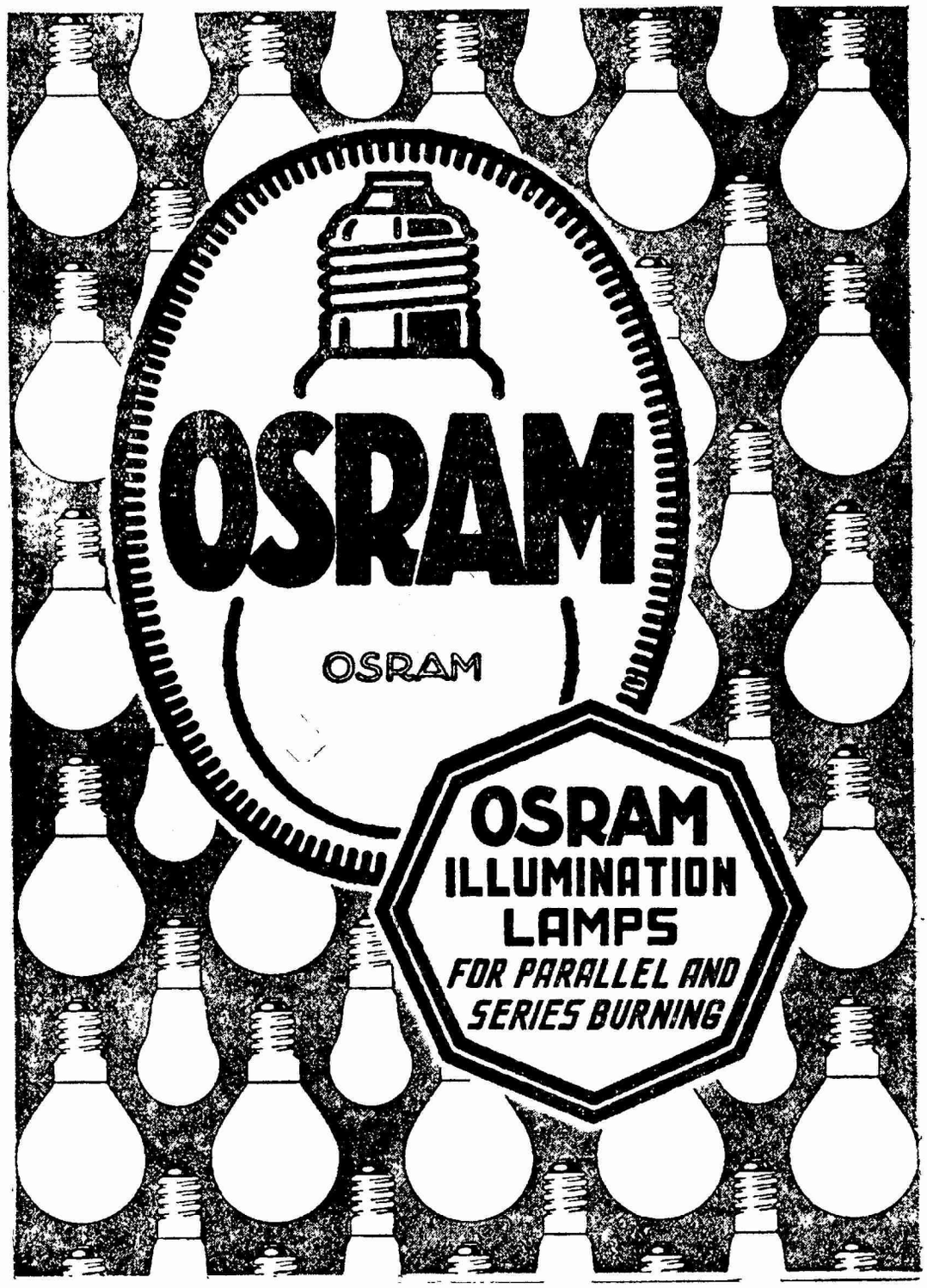
Upon his return from America, he joined the Nankai University as Professor of Law and Political Science and later became Dean of the College of Arts. In 1924-1925 he served as Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese vernacular newspaper in Tientsin called the Social Welfare, and at the same time practiced law. Then in 1926 he was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court and later promoted to Chief Judge of the Criminal Division of the Provisional Court. During the fall of 1927, he was appointed President of the District Court of Chingkiang. The next year he was appointed Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later promoted as Director of the International Affairs Department. He was subsequently transferred to the directorship of the European and American Department which post he still holds. Mr. Hsu expects to assume his concurrent office in Shanghai some time next week. His dual posts will require him to travel back and forth between Shanghai and the Capital.

Denial of Mails to the N. C. D. N.

A *Kuo Wen News Agency* report states that the Central State Council promulgated a mandate on May 3 to ban the reactionary propaganda of the *North China Daily News* as decided upon by the Central Executive Council's Standing Committee on April 18. The Chinese Post Offices are to stop the acceptance and transmission of the *North China Daily News* and *North China Herald*; the Chinese Maritime and Native Customs Houses are to prohibit their transmission by steamers and boats; the Chinese Government Railways are to prohibit their transportation on any train, and all Chinese Government organs, Customs houses and institutions, Chinese Post Offices, Chinese Government Railways, Provincial and local government offices, all Chinese courts, all Chinese official and semi-official executive legal organs must stop advertising in the *North China Daily News* and Chinese Government organizations and employes must stop subscription to the *North China Daily News* and *North China Herald*. These instructions must be carried into effect by May 10 at the latest, according to the mandate, or the offender will be severely punished by law as a Counter-Revolutionay.

Concession Granted to German Firm

It is reported in the *Shanghai Mercury* that a concesion has been granted to a German concern which will invest a sum of two and a half million dollars for the construction of a reservor to supply water to Nanking in Chingliang Hills, near the Ginling Girls College. Chingliang Hills has been finally decided upon as the site owing to its proximity to the Yangtse. It is understood that work on the project will begin soon.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Dr. Sze Address Foreign Affairs Club

THE following address on "Impressions of my Trip to Turkey" was delivered by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze before the Wei Chiao Tao Lun Hui, or Foreign Affairs Club, of Shanghai, at 6 p. m. on Saturday, May 4. Dr. Sze, who was formerly Chinese Minister in Washington, D. C., has recently been appointed Minister to Great Britain.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—

In the latter part of 1925, I was fortunate enough to get an opportunity of visiting Turkey. I feel, myself, that it was one of the most interesting trips I have ever taken, and I hope that I shall be able to make this talk seem nearly, if not equally, as interesting to you. I found it impossible not to be struck with the amazing similarity between the problems of China and those of Turkey. It is my intention to discuss with you today some of these similar problems, how Turkey faced them and overcame them, in comparison with how we in China are meeting ours. But, before embarking on this discussion, I propose to say a few words about how I travelled to Angora, the new capital of Turkey. Such details may perhaps be of interest, in case there are any of you who are intending to take a similar trip. I would also like to add here that, if, at times, my narrative appears somewhat detailed, I must ask you to excuse this. I have in places purposely emphasized the details, as I feel they afford a good example of how the Turks in modern Turkey are conducting their affairs.

Sailing from America in September, 1925, I had to wait until I arrived in London before obtaining a visa for Turkey, as there was no Turkish Diplomatic Representative in the United States. Diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States had not at that time been resumed, owing to the failure of the Senate to agree to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. In London, the Turkish Ambassador gave me a visa, laissez-passer and a letter of introduction to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Armed with these, I made my way, via Paris and Geneva, to Venice, where I boarded the Oriental Express. This train took me after a stay of 24 hours at Belgrade and another 24 hours at Sofia, to Constantinople. Upon entering Turkish territory, we had to show our passports and baggage to two Turkish inspectors. In my own particular case, I had to pass through the ceremony of opening one of my suitcases, which the inspector promptly closed again. I suppose he wished to show me that, strictly speaking, I had no official standing in Turkey and, accordingly, to assert his right of authority, though in a manner which also included a gesture of courtesy.

Regulations Governing Foreigners

I would like, if I may, to give you a further insight into some of the machinery governing the presence of foreigners in Turkey, which I encountered and with which I complied. At present, when a foreigner goes to Turkey, his passport visa only entitles him to go to Constantinopl . Even then, should he desire to stay in this city more than two weeks, he has to secure the permission of the police. Further, before leaving Constantinople, it is also necessary for him to get leave from the police, while, if he desires to travel to other places in Turkey, not only must he secure such permission from the police, but he has to show his permit on the trains, and also, before he leaves each place he visits, he must again secure police permission. In this way, I am sure you will all agree, they manage to keep a close track of the movements of each foreigner, in order to prevent intrigue, to exclude him from any place where his presence is not desired, and the more easily to protect him. These details display the general lines of the policy they have adopted, a policy prompted by a bitter memory of former restrictions and prompting care in the matter of making fresh agreements and of jealously guarding sovereign rights. There has been more than one case of such assertion of rights over foreigners, notably over foreign newspaper men. I remember especially being told of the case of the special correspondent in Turkey of a prominent London paper, who was given four hours in which to leave the country, his journalistic activities—so the official explanation went—having tended to create ill-feeling between the two countries. Less abrupt was the expulsion of an American newspaper man, who had similarly offended, and who found it impossible to obtain a visa to return to Turkey after a visit home.

All the foreign embassies, except the Russian and Afghan, were still maintained in Constantinople, although each of the more important foreign missions stationed a secretary in Angora, the seat of government. The Turkish Foreign Office, in similar fashion, stationed a representative in Constantinople for the purpose of keeping in touch with the foreign diplomatic missions. However, this gentleman came to act, more and more, purely as a transmitter of meassges, so that soon the missions found it much less tedious to transact the necessary business through their own secretaries in Angora. Needless to say, it is only a matter of time before the embassies and legations will be established permanently at Angora.

When I was there, even the Government were still established in temporary quarters. The new city of Angora was fast growing up in the valley beneath the old city and was being laid out by the Turks themselves in modern style. Wide, straight streets, with sidewalks, were being planned, while the houses in the residential quarter were freely copied from models which had appeared in the American Ladies' Home Journal. In strong contrast was the old city of Angora—ancient, being founded about the time of Confucius; dilapidated, with its narrow. crooked streets; and situated on stony highlands which are inaccessible on two sides. Similar in its direct contrast, also, is the old capital city of Constantinople, where signs of dilapidation are only too evident, notably in the famous bazaars. Everywhere we were told how Constantinople has enjoyed better days. However, on account of its wonderful geographical position, much of its old splendour, which might also have gone, fortunately has been retained. One could not help noticing the contrast between the old and the new Turkey. In fact, the Turks themselves were always most anxious to point out this contrast to us. They were rightly proud of the new Turkey, and I noticed that they were very keen and careful that their country should be ably represented abroad.

Turkey and China

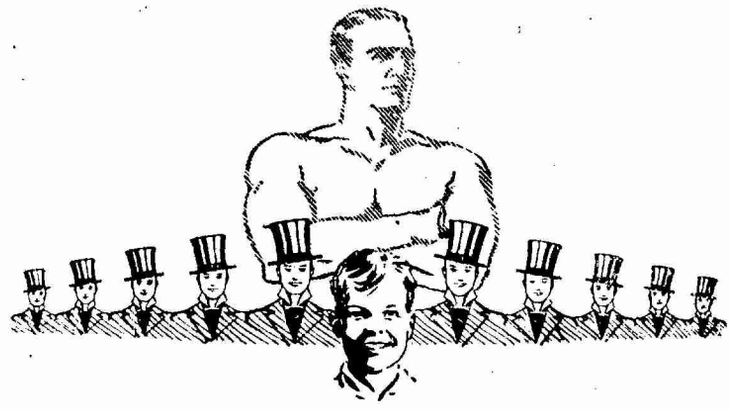
As I said just now, Turkey in many ways had the same problems as China. She had the questions of Extraterritoriality, Treaty Tariff, and even a Gold Franc question. I personally believe, however, that she faces problems of a considerably more aggravated nature. In my humble opinion, Turkey faced in 1919 a situation much worse than any which China has faced during the last twenty years. Let us consider briefly her position at that time. After her heavy losses in the World War, she had to sue for peace; her territory had been carved up, by the terms of the armistice, for additions to the empire of the victorious Allies, while foreign forces of occupation dominated Constantinople. Then there was the distressing matter of dual government—on one side, the old Sultan in Constantinople, corrupt and treacherous, and playing with the foreign powers in an attempt to crush, on the other side, the Nationalist Party, who were setting up another government in Angora. In foreign relations, further, the question of peace terms was yet to be settled, while, at the same time, the country was being occupied by an international force and invaded by a Greek army—an invading army which had landed at Smyrna under the escort and protection of Allied battleships. In the matter of extraterritoriality and treaty tariff, which had been established twice as long in Turkey as in China, she also faced older and more deep-rooted problems.

But a spirit of determination gripped the entire Turkish nation. Within the space of three years, she had not only driven the Greek armies into the sea, (with the temporary help of Russian munitions and money, it is true), but also dictated, and had accepted at Lausanne her own peace terms, established a vigorous and effective government in a new capital, and under the Lausanne Treaty the allied Powers agreed to the unilateral abolition of all the unequal foreign privileges. It will be convenient now to enumerate these great steps taken by Turkey and to explain them in connections where Chinese parallels can particularly be found.

The new Turkish Government selected Angora for its capital—rather than Constantinople or a still more ancient capital, Bruza—became of its geographical position, it being a considerable distance from the seacoast, in the interior. It consequently had three useful advantages. In the first place, it was inaccessible to foreign warships; Constantinople invariably used to be subject to naval demonstrations whenever any of the interested powers had occasion to extort concessions from the Sultan. Secondly, the nature of the country around Angora was such that defence against an invading army would be a comparatively easy matter. Thirdly, its very inaccessibility and lack of comfort, due to the bad housing conditions, were in themselves a deterrent to foreign and other elements from appearing, and an incentive to those more nationalist elements, entrusted with the nation's affairs, to concentrate on their work without foreign distractions or interference.

Finance

In the realm of finance, the steps undertaken by Turkey were as successful as they were drastic. Up to the outbreak of the World War in 1914, her most important sources of revenue and resources had been mortgaged to various foreign financiers, and her finances had been controlled by an International Debt Commission. After 1914, the Turkish Government assumed supreme control of these funds and used



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them, first for the purposes of the World War, then for a thorough reorganisation of her army, and eventually for improving railway communications in Anatolia and around Angora. In other words, since 1914 Turkey has not paid though she has not repudiated any of her foreign indebtedness. In fact, it was only in June 1928 that a tentative agreement was drawn up between the Turkish Government and the bondholders. Turkey also had her Gold Franc question, but she did not surrender herself to the foreign claimants in the way in which we settled our Gold Franc Case. But, the most important and instructive point, I think, in her financial policy was that the new Angora Government not only worked hard, but also practised every possible economy. They adopted a policy of declining to take any foreign loans, as they knew that they could not accept the conditions of the foreign bankers. Their memory of the disastrous experience of past loans, and of their consequences, was still too fresh.

The policy adopted by the Turks in the matter of extraterritoriality was equally determined. I need not describe the attitude of the privileged foreign nations. Their arguments against the surrender of extraterritorial rights were practically the same as those they used against us in China. I was quite struck by the fact that the "advice" which even the Japanese tendered to the Turks at the Lausanne Conference and that which they tendered to us at the 1925 Peking Conferences, with regard to extraterritoriality, were worded in almost identic terms.

The experiences of the Turks in this connection may briefly be summarized thus. From the outset, they were agreed that the foreign powers would never willingly surrender their extraterritorial rights, unless compelled to do so. They felt that, in order to get rid of extraterritoriality, they must be ready to make the highest sacrifices. They were willing to fight for their rights: when other powers threatened them with war, they refused to be coerced and prepared to defend their rights by meeting force with force. They had found that the abolition of extraterritoriality could never be brought about by negotiation with the powers. Even their allies in war-Germany and Austro-Hungary, when approached on this question, replied evasively that they would agree to its abolition when the other similarly privileged powers (at that time their enemies), had also agreed.

That extraterritoriality had prevented national developement in all directions was amply shown by the great strides, politically, socially, economically and industrially, which Turkey has accomplished since its abolition. It was the unanimous opinion of both Turks and foreigners, with whom I talked, that even the same vigorous government could not have accomplished all the great reforms of those few years, if extraterritoriality had remained in its old, or even in a modified, form. Further, I found that all foreigners whom I met in Turkey, including those who were formerly against any kind of change in the existing rights, were themselves glad that extraterrritoriality had gone forever, because in the place of the hatred and suspicion of old there had grown up a new spirit of cooperation and goodwill.

A Significant Point

There is a significant point, however, about the abolition of extraterritoriality which I think should be of particular interest in China just now. It will be remembered that the attitude of those interested in the retention of extraterritoriality in China has been, consistently, for the promulgation of codes satisfactory to themselves, before any surrender of the rights. It may be interesting then to note that Turkey, with her fighting attitude, was able to secure the final abolition of extraterritoriality in 1923, three years *before* she promulgated her new codes of law.

As regards general conditions in Turkey, such as agriculture, trade, art, education, etc., I felt China was indisputably considerably more advanced. Trade and industry were in the hands of Greeks, Armenians and Jews, while the first to start modern education in Turkey were foreign missionaries. But, in one respect at least Turkey is a long way ahead of China. From time immemorial, the Turk has prided himself on his fighting qualities and history tells us they have always been great soldiers. Perhaps it was the fighting qualities of discipline and loyalty, which carried them through those critical years. Certainly, it has not been a strong and energetic government alone which has been responsible for Turkey's amazing success and progress. A good deal of the credit must be given also to the nation, whose wholehearted and united support throughout has enabled the entire country to pull together, as a unit, in the achievement of such success. That, if anything, is a leaf which we should take from the pages of Turkey's recent history.

I have given this account of Turkey's recent history because I have believed that from her experiences we Chinese have something to learn. At the same time it is of course true that no two nations are ever so similarly circumstanced that it is wise for the one to be wholly guided by the actions of the other; and thus it may be that in some directions, China will find it expedient to find solutions for her problems along paths which are more consonant with her national traditions and national genius. For example, we Chinese have always, and justly, prided ourselves upon our reasonableness and, therefore, our willingess to accept peaceful adjustments of our controversies if a reasonable basis for such adjustments can be found; that is if we find that the other parties to these controversies themselves show a willingness to do justice. In other words, we believe ourselves to be a patient people, and that we prefer to secure our rights, in a pacific manner, by a presentation and demonstration of the essential justice and rationality of these rights, rather than by the issuances of utterances behind which lie the direct threats of military action. And we are persuaded by the recent results we have obtained, that we have been wise in pursuing this policy. Nevertheless, we are as determined as any other sovereign nation can be, to obtain our just rights, and, if these are not obtainable by persuasion or other peaceful means, we shall not hesitate to secure them by more drastic unilateral action.

Development of the Turkish Republic

BY CALEB FRANK GATES

President of Robert College, Constantinople

THE development of the Turkish Republic is one of the most remarkable events of recent history. That development centers in and is directed from the town of Angora, which is the capital of the Turkish Republic. The name "Angora" is the modern rendering of the ancient name of Ancyra, which meant anchor, and an anchor was the emblem on the coins. In the time of Nero, 25 A.D., when Galatia became a province of the Roman Empire, Angora was called a metropolis and was a center of commerce.

When I first visited Angora thirty years ago, it was a mud village. The houses were built of sun-dried bricks, the streets were deep in mud, and life was of a very primitive type. We spent the night in the Khan. We carried our own bedsteads and food, and brought with us a cook who prepared the food. The Khan was infested with vermin and the village was just like other villages of Asia Minor.

In my last visit I was astounded at the development which has taken place within the last four years. The main streets are now well paved. The various ministries of the Government are housed in fine buildings. The Business Bank is putting up an office building of six stories or more to cost about a million Turkish pounds. There are fine, large school buildings, apartment hotels have been erected, and a very fine hotel called "The Angora Palace" has been constructed which will compare favorably with the best hotels of Europe.

The town of Angora is expanding in all directions in a somewhat haphazard manner. Large buildings have been erected in the upper part of the town under the old fortress, and the town also extends along a high ridge in the opposite direction. On this ridge is the museum, in front of which is a figure of Mustapha Kemal Pasha on horseback, and right beside it the Turk Ojaghi, or Turkish Foyer, is putting up a very large building. Beyond is the new quarter consisting of very good residences which have been built by the municipality and sold to officials and others, to be paid for in yearly installments over a period of ten years. Still farther, in the same direction, is the district called Tcham Kaya, where are the residences of the Ghazi, the Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister, ministers of foreign powers, and other functionaries, on a height which commands a very fine view of the city of Angora and the mountains beyond it.

As I said before, the development of Turkey centers in Angora and it is there that one can feel the pulse beats of the new life in this country. Great progress has been made in the building of highways and railroads. The road tax which formerly was collected in the interior and sent to Constantinople, and often dissipated, is now expended in the provinces where it is collected for the development of local roads, with the result that one can travel widely in Asia Minor by automobile at the present time. Railroads, too, are being built in various directions as fast as money can be found to defray the cost.

At the present time coal is brought to Angora from the mines on the Black Sea by ship to Haidar Pasha, and by rail from there to Angora, but a railroad is now being built between Zoungouldak, where the mines are, and Angora, which will permit of the transportation of coal by rail direct from the mines to Angora.

Instruction in the new Latin alphabet is being pushed with feverish activity everywhere. In Angora I found the officials and employees of the Prime Ministry engaged in a

(Continued on page 464)

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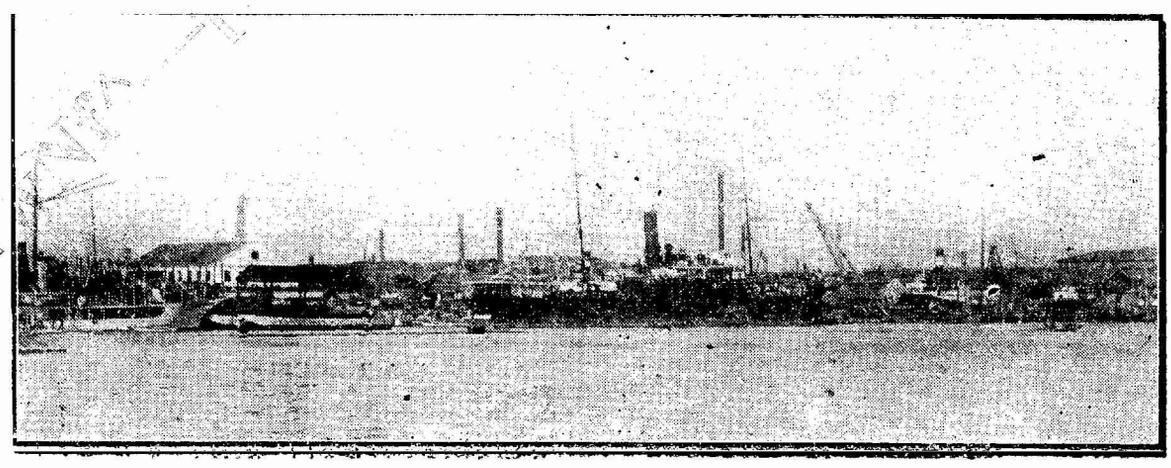

48-551

Weaving and Village Life in Kiangsu

BY CHEN YEN-TSAO

IN those parts of East China where peasants have no work except farming, and in their leisure time cultivate vegetables or do some coolie work in town while the women do some temporary service in the homes of the prosperous, their income is very small, and though they work hard the year round they are continually on the verge of destitution. Large numbers are tenants, and though a crop may be good, half or more of the product will go to the landlord, and perhaps some to money-lenders as well. The general level of economic life is extremely low, and many live close to hunger at all times.

Silk-worm culture has improved conditions in districts which have taken it up. While this culture is very widespread, there are a great number of villages which for some reason or other have never gone into it. There are many others which produce silk but do not weave it. Towns which have actually gone into the weaving of silk have generally made possible a higher standard of living for the peasants, with their looms in their farm-houses, who do this work.

Much of this weaving is already not dependent upon the silk-worm culture, the use of artificial silk being steadily on the increase.

A Silk-Weaving District

An important weaving district is that of Shen-tzeh, which is the main town of a silk-weaving region on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, about ten miles, roughly, north of Kashing and fifteen south of Wukiang. Not being on a river or close to any other considerable artery of communication, it is little affected by troop movements or military or other disturbances, though this year the inhabitants are at the mercy of bandits.

There are many large ponds in the district, making irrigation easy and the land very fertile. All through this region there are looms in most of the houses. The big center itself, Shen-tzeh, has a population of perhaps 50,000. As for the surrounding district, estimates vary widely.

Unfortunately, we have no definite figures on silk production. Neither the Government institutions nor the guilds have exact data. Silk merchants themselves make widely varying estimates of the total. Probably the nearest figure is that of the Silk Guild of Shen-tzeh, which estimates a total of 1,980,000 rolls of silk produced in Shen-tzeh and the surrounding district in a year, averaging about 5,500 rolls daily at an average selling price of about $10. The total output, therefore, would be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 yearly.

About 13,000 families, more than half the population of this district, do weaving. In most of the homes the wife and elder daughter do the weaving, and the old grandmother and younger daughters the spinning. The husband, in addition to his farm work, takes care of the marketing of the silk.

Cotton Now Mixed With Silk

Formerly Chinese silk was generally used as the raw material for weaving, but in order to decrease production costs cotton thread began to be mixed with the silk, this thread being of Japanese manufacture. Recently, particularly in the past ten years, artificial silk is largely used, because of its lower price and bright luster. This material is mostly brought from Germany, and stuff woven from a mixture of this with cotton thread has developed a big market in different parts of China. This stuff contains no natural silk whatever. Its market is mainly among the poor, who can afford this low-priced material for their best clothing.

It is interesting to note, however, that there is little market for this in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. Its main sale is in the poorer districts north of the Yangtze, where it is bought for festive garments. Owing to its low price and the quickness with which it wears out, its sale is steadily increasing. In the big cities of East China, however, particularly Shanghai, the taste of persons with higher purchasing power is in the direction of the good-quality foreign silks.

For these reasons the natural silk industry has steadily declined. Many concerns handling natural silk have closed down in Shen-tzeh in the last couple of years, and according to the report of the Guild about ten million dollars' worth of artificial silk and cotton thread has been used by the weaving industry during the past two years, as against only four million dollars' worth of natural silk.

Income From Weaving

The profits from weaving vary according to the condition of the market. Usually the weavers themselves are anything but certain as to how much they will make from the year's enterprise. Prices vary widely, between thirty or forty cents to four or five dollars per roll of silk, but usually a family with a loom can average a dollar a day from it. This means about thirty dollars (sometimes more) added to the usual income from the land, making an adequate income for a peasant family.

The life of these peasants is naturally more comfortable than that of other districts. Because of lack of other entertainments, however, gambling is very common here. There are two big gambling houses in Shen-tzeh, more than three hundred persons living from these two places. There are smaller houses as well, and many tea-houses, while opium-smoking is fairly frequent. There is considerable private prostitution, girls being brought in from outside the district.

Thanks to their work, the women of this district have a more equal and independent position than those elsewhere. A widow with children can earn an adequate living from weaving, and social conditions are affected accordingly. The region shows a considerable increase in population, as there is a noticeable amount of immigration from other districts. House rents are steadily increasing as a result of rising demands for quarters.

Means of communication are improving as a result of the development of industry. There is an increase of small steam launches with passengers, also launches towing barges on the canal connecting with Kashing. Motor highways are the latest development.

Future of Industry

In general, the market demand for these products is decreasing. When the market is good prices are high, and the cheapest and poorest material is utilized and sold. But as a result of high prices and poor stuff the demand falls off. In the face of a rapidly declining demand the weavers endeavor to recover trade by introducing new designs or improving the material somewhat, but they fail to recover altogether. Though there are wide fluctuations, the general trend is downward. A number of markets have been lost altogether, particularly overseas.

Another thing affecting the home weavers is the establishment of factories. Some Shanghai capitalists have already established silk mills in Shen-tzeh, and by large-scale production make it impossible for the domestic weavers, with their primitive looms, to compete with them. There are already hundreds of women and girls who have left their families to go to the mills to work, and the tendency is for them to be drawn into the mills in increasing numbers, losing their comparatively independent position and becoming mere factory hands, working twelve or fourteen hours daily for subsistence wages.

Domestic industry is still predominant, but it is declining, and factory production is on the up-grade in the silk industry of this district, as elsewhere.

Shen-tzeh, Kiangsu, May 3, 1929.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

(*Continued from page 462*)

class, studying the new characters, when I called there at 10:30 in the morning. The officials in the provinces are held responsible for promoting instruction in these new characters. An order has been promulgated in Constantinople that every firm and institution employing fifteen or more persons, must hold courses for them, to teach them to read in the new characters, and the schools are required to hold popular courses for those in their neighborhood.

Another feature of the development of Turkey is what I would call the "reign of law." Under the old regime the governors of the provinces stood in great fear of the central government, and put forth every effort to gain the favor of that government by transmitting funds to it, but in their dealings with the people of their province, they were very arbitrary and oppressive. At the present time the Governors are required to act according to law, and breaches of the law and acts of oppression are investigated and punished. Also, there has been a great improvement in the security of the country, so that travel is safe in all parts. In Angora a large number of motor buses transport the people to distant quarters of the city.

The Turkish Republic is animated by peaceable intentions. Their one desire is to be let alone by other nations in order that they may work for the development and improvement of their own country, and they are honestly desirous of settling all problems which might threaten their amicable relations with other peoples. No one can review impartially the development which Turkey has made within the last ten years, and especially the last five years, without feeling that it is one of the most remarkable events of the past decade.

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1½ cups flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
½ cup brown sugar.
2 cups graham flour.
½ cup walnut meats cut up.
1 cup puffed raisins.

First pour boiling water over the corn meal and stir well. Then add the molasses and buttermilk. Sift the flour, baking powder and soda salt and add the first mixture. Flour the raisins, and add them with the walnuts and combine the two mixtures. Pour into two greased pans and let rise for 20 minutes in a warm place. Bake one hour.

This makes a delicious sandwich bread for any cheese mixture, such as pimento cheese or cottage cheese well seasoned and a lettuce leaf between the two thin slices of bread.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association

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48-553

The Chinese in the West Indies

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

A Chinese family in the West Indies was seated at the dinner table. The six-year-old, almond-eyed son rapped at his plate.

"I want a bigger piece," he cried.

"Now don't be greedy, sonny," his father soothed.

"No, but I want to grow big and strong to take mother to China with me," he pleaded.

His father was surprised. He looked at the defiant little yellow youngster, and then remarked to his wife, "Where did he get the idea about taking you to China?"

"Where do children get their ideas but from their elders?" his wife replied. "He must have heard us talking about going to China."

The family was British in every aspect but its skin. All were born on British soil. All spoke English. All dressed in English clothes. Their friends were all born as British subjects, and had never visited nor set foot in China.

There are thousands of Chinese in the West Indies, safe from the guns of soldiers or the pillage of bandits. Emigrants from Amoy and Swatow and Canton half a century ago, they sought the strangeness of Western lands which they felt would bring them peace and fortune.

Children came unto them, and children unto their children's children With each succeeding generation, the picture of the land of Confucius grew more blurred, and finally disappeared altogether.

First, celestial manners gave way to local customs, then Chinese speech was dropped, and, in many instances, Westernized surnames were substituted for the high-sounding Chinese titles. Chinese by blood, they were as English as Britishers. They knew as much of China as Indians. They had never heard of Li Po. The great arts of the Sung dynasty was unknown to them. Chinese music grated on their ears. Chinese speech was anathema. They were Britishers under yellow skins.

Unlike their exiles in America who are mostly engaged in the chopsuey and laundry business, the Chinese in the West Indies are engaged in shop-keeping and planting. There are practically no Chinese laborers. Every Chinese aspires to own a shop or a plantation. The stigma that China is a nation of shop-keepers is almost true, if applied to the West Indies, for under the freedom of British rule, the retail trade, especially in the towns and villages of the West Indies, are predominantly a Chinese monopoly. Black, white, mulatto, trade with their yellow brother without any trace of racial awareness.

The new generation of Chinese in the West Indies, however, is more ambitious than their forefathers. Brought up in Western schools, they seek freedom from their hemmed-in lives and aspire to callings superior to those of shop-keeping and planting. That this ambition has been largely realized today is found in the fact that the Chinese in the West Indies have found a footing in the professions and higher commerce. There are few Chinese in the West Indies who have not had the advantage of a high-school education, and an increasing number attend Oxford, London and Edinburgh universities in search of professional training.

In Trinidad, for instance, the Chinese have won an admirable place in the community. There are Chinese physicians, dentists, lawyers. One is a member of the legislature; another has been on the municipal council; a third is a senior medical officer in the city. The leading drug house on the island is Chinese. One of the best known bankers is a Chinese. Such examples may be multiplied, and reflect greatly not only the ability of the Chinese in adapting themselves, but also the administration of the British in making conditions favorable for their development.

But no matter how de-naturalized the Chinese are, they always feel a faint sympathy for the fatherland. Just as there are in America sons and daughters of immigrants who occasionally think of the old country, so also there are in the West Indies sons and daughters of Chinese stock who occasionally ponder about China. This phase is emphasized during a national crisis.

When China made its attempt to cut itself off from the old monarchical form of government in 1910, a latent patriotism in the hearts of West Indian Chinese came to the surface. They were in sympathy with the movement, and contributed their financial bit to its support. It was years later when one of its ablest sons rose to a position of reponsibility and for a short time was "China's man of the hour."

Many misleading things were said about Eugene Chen, the former foreign minister of the Nationalist Government. Chen was born in San Fernando, a seaport town in Trinidad, from Chinese parents who migrated from Canton over half a century ago. His mother still lives in San Fernando where she is known as "Ma Acham" and is seen regularly on the streets on Sunday mornings hurrying to Mass at the Catholic church a few blocks from her home.

When Chen left Trinidad he left behind a reputation as one of the best solicitors on the island. He lived at St. Clair, and maintained offices close to the Government Red House. He wore a neatly-trimmed mustache, was distinguished-looking, and spoke English as a scholar. Except for his color, neither his living nor his habits were Chinese.

His residence was a showplace amid a garden of rose trees. There was a pavilion where parties would retire during the afternoon to sip West Indian cocktails and indulge in games and open-air meetings. His family was very fond of music. His library was filled with morocco-bound volumes of Dickens, Shakespeare, Scott, and legal books.

The period following the Chinese revolution saw the birth of a number of Chinese clubs in the West Indies. Some were social; others political; and the majority a blend of the two. Speakers on China were popular, and an October Tenth anniversary was made the occasion of great celebration. It usually took the form of a concert and dance to which British officials and foreign consuls were invited. Young Chinese usually contributed their talents.

While the belief is general that the overseas Chinese usually hoard their money to return to China, it is not true of those in the West Indies. Here the Chinese are contented. As British subjects, they have opportunities to embark in any adventure, enterprise, or project as any other citizen. What savings are made are usually invested in West Indian property. Then, to, the young Chinese are not acquainted with Chinese customs or language, and were they to return to China, they would be as foreign as Americans.

The Cancellation of an Unkept Agreement

BY CHARLES JAMER FOX

(*North China Star, April 27.*)

According to an announcement of the Foreign Office in London the diplomatic body in Peking has unanimously cancelled the arms embargo agreement of 1919, and the reason assigned is that the agreement has become anomalous in view of the fact that it lasts "until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the whole country." The inference is flattering to China and puts on record another example of the good will of the foreign Powers to the present National government in Nanking.

It was almost exactly ten years ago that the Doyen of the diplomatic corps in Peking forwarded to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note from the major Powers, which said:

"The diplomatic body in considering the present state of disunion between the North and South in China, have been impressed by the fact that the continued possibility of importing military arms and ammunition into the country from abroad could not but exercise a disturbing influence, and as the friendly Powers here represented are firmly determined to discountenance any condition or action which might favor a reversion to hostilities, I am desired by my colleagues to make the following communication to the Chinese government.

"The governments of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France, and Japan, have agreed effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material destined exclusively for their manufacture until establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the whole country and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed.

"The representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Italy are also in full accord with the above policy but await the instructions of their respective governments before announcing the adhesion of the latter."

This arms embargo agreement soon became almost an international joke, as only very few of the Powers sincerely enforced it. Toward the end of the Washington Conference an effort was made to have the principles of the Peking agreement of 1919 adopted by the conference Powers, but after a lengthy discussion the resolution presented by Mr. Balfour was "withdrawn," on February 2, 1922. Yet on March 4, of the same year, President Harding, in accordance with authority granted him by a joint resolution of Congress, approved January 31, 1922, issued a proclamation making it a crime for American citizens to import arms to China.

The governments of the United States was undoubtedly the most sincere in enforcing the Peking agreement of 1919, but it would be quite difficult to decide which of several of the other signatories was the least sincere. The agreement, soon after the Washington Conference, became more or less of a dead letter. Now after an existence of ten years the unkept agreement is wisely cancelled.

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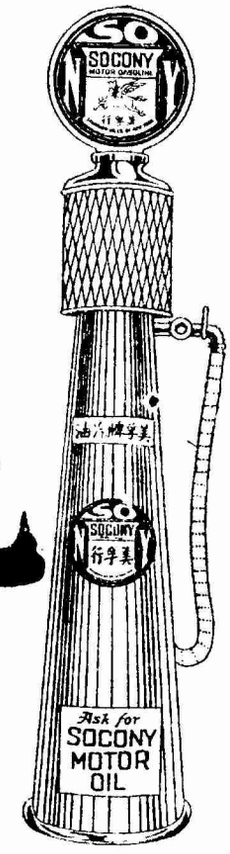

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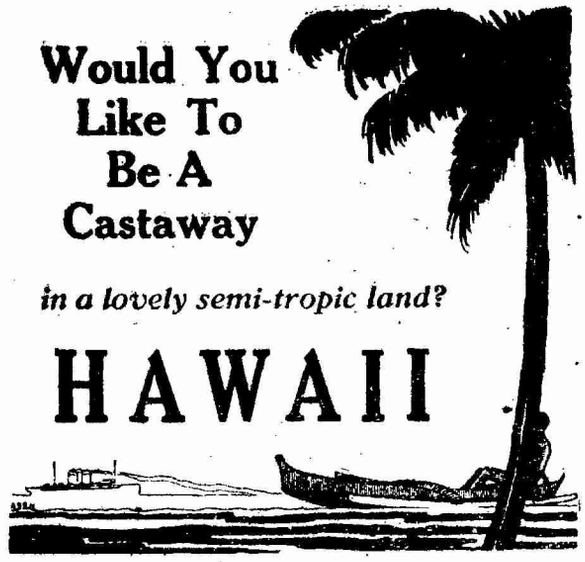

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48-556

When The China Press Says "We," To Whom Does It Refer?

(*Shanghai Evening Post, May 2*)

For many years the Far East has been the happy hunting ground of the propagandist. A more alert and efficient journalism and a more sophisticated body of readers has made his calling a difficult one in other parts of the world. Here with a complexity of national interests and a general indifference to public affairs he finds it easy to carry on his trade. Much of this propaganda is open and above board. There are news agencies and publications which avowedly serve certain national or political interests, which deceive no one, nor do they seek to do so. With the source of news and opinions clearly and accurately labeled, the seeker after truth knows what to accept and what to discount.

But there is a more dangerous and nefarious form of propaganda which seeks to hide behind a false nationality, to fire from a carefully concealed ambush. There have been many examples of this in the past. There have been newspapers owned and controlled by Japanese which masqueraded as British organs because in that way they could more effectively carry on Japanese propaganda. At a more remote period the propaganda of Russia and of other nations has been given publication under similar circumstances. No more effective device for mischief making could be devised and happily it is a practice which has almost disappeared.

It has not disappeared entirely and there remains in Shanghai one outstanding example of this method of propaganda—*The China Press*. We do not pretend to know just what the nationality of the ownership and control of *The China Press* is, for it an involved and complicated affair, but it certainly is not American. The flimsy technical pretense on which its claim to Americanism is based is the fact that it is published by a Delaware corporation. So is the *Sin Wan Pao*, a leading Chinese daily of Shanghai. So was the *China Courier*, an organ of the local Kuomintang and the Chinese *Jonrnal of Commerce*, which found it convenient to organize under the Delaware regulations, but none of them ever pretended to be anything but what they were. On the other hand *The China Press*, day after day, pretends to voice American opinions on all manner of affairs which are of importance not only to Americans but to all other nationals living in China. That these opinions are often wrong, often detrimental to American interests and frequently calculated to stir up ill feeling between Americans and other nationals goes without saying.

Only a few days ago *The China Press*, attempted to create the impression that Americans were opposed to the sale of the Electricity Department. The deception is repeatedly possible because the true facts of the ownership of *The China Press* are not generally known. The leading article from Wednesday's issue of *The China Press* is a fair example of the mischief-making possibilities of this deception. It is not reproduced because the question of the settlement of war debts is a matter of any importance in Shanghai but because it is typical. Posing as an American paper and pretending to express American opinion *The China Press* discusses the question of international debts in a manner that is most offensive to all non-Americans and expresses opinions which are held by very few.

The spectacle of a newspaper owned and managed by a group which is not only non-American but has no interest in, knowledge of or sympathy for America, waxing indignant over the supposed attempt of wicked European countries to pull the wool over Uncle Sam's eyes would be ludicrous were it not for the fact that it discloses a situation full of danger. This cowardly firing from ambush creates international animosities which should particularly be avoided in this international community.

The management of The China Press has been repeatedly told both privately and officially that it has no right to pretend to voice American opinions. Americans residing in China have for many years resented that pretense and have given expression to their resentment by refusing to read the paper or to advertise in it.

The China Press has no more right to pretend to express American opinion than we have to pretend to express British, French, German or Japanese opinions. So long as they continue to do so we propose to call attention to the deception.

Fire at Palace Hotel

A fire broke out in the lift shaft below the ground floor of the Palace Hotel, the Bund and Nanking Road, early last week. The fire was detected by a Chinese employee who saw smoke pouring from the lift shaft. An alarm was turned in and the blaze was extinguished by the Fire Brigade before any serious damage was done.

Col. Max Bauer, German Adviser Dies of Smallpox

Col. Max Bauer, one of the best known German military commanders in the World War, who came to China last year to accept a position as Adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, died on May 6 at Shanghai of smallpox. Col. Bauer arrived in Shanghai on November 13 last and was accompanied by a staff of experts and while it was officially announced that Col. Bauer would occupy a position of "Economic Adviser" it was generally known that he was expected to assist Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in his plans for military disbandment and the development of a unified national Chinese army. Col. Bauer accompanied Gen. Chiang on the recent expedition against the Kwangsi military faction at Hankow and is reported to have rendered considerable service to Gen. Chiang in this connection. However, Col. Bauer became ill of smallpox while at Hankow and recently was brought to the Shanghai Isolation hospital for treatment.

Col. Bauer was chief aid to Gen. Erich Ludendorff during the world war. He was an expert on artillery tactics and the father of the theory of attacking fortresses by training the heaviest artillery upon them and then following immediately with powerful infantry movements. Because of the success of this method at Liege and Antwerp the University of Berlin conferred an honorary doctor's degree upon Col. Bauer. It was he who formulated the so-called Hindenburg program for intense stimulation of arms and munitions manufacture. When the war ended he and Gen. Ludendorff became enemies of the republic. In 1920, after participation in the "Kapp Putsch", an uprising against the republic which was defeated by a general strike of the labor unions, Col. Bauer was forced to flee to Hungary. There he lived in seclusion until the announcement of his appointment to the Chinese post.

Leading Berlin papers carried obituaries on the death of Col. Bauer. They recalled his war-time achievements, and honored him as a man, who, whatever his political opinions, was fundamentally an idealist. It was in this spirit of idealism, they say, that he undertook his work for Young China.

The Resignation of Mr. A. C. Clear

The resignation of A. C. Clear from his posts as Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways was handed in and duly accepted by the corporation on May 2. On April 26 Mr. Clear was asked by the Chinese Government Ministry of Railways to resign from his position as a result of the findings of a special committee of investigation into the condition of the railways which declared him unfit for his office. I. Tuxford Maintenance Engineer of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been nominated as his successor and the appointment has been approved by the Ministry of Railways.

The *North China Daily News*, in an editorial on the subject, has expressed the opinion that many Chinese as well as foreigners will feel that the forced resignation of Mr. Clear is greatly to be regretted. The dispute, it is pointed out, had nothing to do with the running of the railway and might more properly have been a matter for negotiation with the Board of Commissioners, there being no cause for dissatisfaction with Mr. Clear's work as an engineer and railway manager. Recently, in fact, he was invited by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, to become Acting Managing Director of the line. As the Minister of Railways asked the Board of Commissioners to submit the name of an engineer to succeed Mr. Clear, the *North China Daily News* infers that the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry that all powers of the general manager be transferred to the Chinese managing director will not be acted upon.

Kuomintang Appoints New Central Political Council Members

The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang on May 6 announced the following personnel of the Central Political Council: Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Hu Han-ming, Sun Fo, Tai Chi-tao, Wu Tze-hui, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-cheng, Tsai Yuan-pei, Wang Ching-wei, T. V. Soong, Chen Ko-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Yang hu-chwang, Ho Ying-ching, Ting Wei-feng, Yu Yue-jen, Wang Chung-hui, Yeh Chu-tsang, Lin Sen, Chao Tai-wen, Koo Ying-feng and Lih-tze. In addition the following eight members were elected as "candidates" or alternates for the Central Political Council: Li Wen-fan, Chu Chia-hwa, Shao Yuan-tsung, Chen Lih-fu, C. T. Wang, H. H. Kung, Wang Peh-chun and Hsueh Tu-pi.

The limitation of the Central Political Council to twenty-four members was recommended by the recent Third National Congress of the Kuomintang.

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Estate No. 692
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ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

C. T. Wang's Note on the Abolition of Extrality

On April 27 Dr. T. C. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed identic notes to the British, American and French Ministers in China, requesting them to inform their respective governments of the desire of the National Government for the removal of extraterritoriality privileges. Similar notes were sent on the same day to the Dutch Minister and the Norwegian and Brazilian Charges d'Affaires. In his notes Dr. Wang stressed the importance of the abolition of extra-territoriality in the promotion of co-operation and understanding between the Chinese people and foreign nationals.

The text of the notes to the British, American and French Minister follows.

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to recall to Your Excellency that the Chinese Government, through its representatives, had occasion to express at the Paris Peace Conference its strong desire for the removal of limitations on China's jurisdictional sovereignty imposed upon her by the old treaties concluded between China and the foreign Powers and that the Chinese Delegation emphatically reiterated the same desire at the Washington Conference, which placed on record its sympathetic disposition towards furthering the aspiration of China for the removal of restrictions on her political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action.

With the unification of China and the establishment upon a firm foundation of the National Government, a new era has been happily inaugurated in the relations between our two countries through the conclusion of the recent Tariff Treaty, and it is to be confidently hoped that the material well-being of our two countries will henceforth be greatly enhanced. But it is the belief and the conviction of the Chinese Government that the promotion of such material well-being will be accelerated by a readjustment of the relations between our two countries on a basis of friendly equality in matters of jurisdiction, and if Your Excellency's Government could see its way to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government and people in this regard, it is certain that another obstacle to the full and frank co-operation, in trade or otherwise, between the Chinese people and foreign nationals in this country would be happily removed and that the desire of the Chinese Government for promoting to the fullest extent the material interests of all who choose to associate themselves with our own people would find its early realization.

It goes without saying that extraterritoriality in China is a legacy of the old regime, which has not only ceased to be adaptable to the present-day conditions, but has become so detrimental to the smooth working of the judicial and administrative machinery of China that her progress as a member of the Family of Nations has been unnecessarily retarded. The inherent defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction have been most clearly pointed out by the Chinese Government on various occasions and also by the jurists and publicists of other countries in their official utterances as well as in their academic discussions. It is a matter for sincere regret that, while many Governments which are playing an important role in international affairs are eager and persistent in their endeavour to promote genuine friendship and harmony among nations, such anachronistic practices as only tend to mar the friendly relations between the Chinese people and foreign nationals should be allowed to exist at a time when justice and equity are supposed to govern the relations of nations.

With the close contact between China and the foreign Powers, the assimilation of western legal conceptions by Chinese jurists and incorporation of western legal principles in Chinese jurisprudence have proceeded very rapidly. In addition to the numerous codes and laws now in force, the civil code and the commercial code have reached the final stage of preparation and will be ready for promulgation before January 1st, 1930. Courts and prisons, along modern lines, have been established, and are being established, throughout the whole country.

Inasmuch as doubt has been entertained with regard to the advisability of relinquishing extraterritorial privileges at this juncture by the interested Powers, it may be pointed out that certain countries, having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been in any way prejudiced. Your Excellency's Government may, therefore, rest assured that the legitimate rights and interests of your nationals will not be unfavourably affected in the least by the

relinquishment of the exceptional privileges which they own possess.

As Your Excellency's Government has always maintained a friendly attitude towards China and has always shown its readiness in the adoption of measures for the of removal limitations on China's sovereignty, I am happy to express to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the desire of China to have the restrictions on her jurisdictional sovereignty removed at the earliest possible date and confidently hope that Your Excellency's Govefnment will take this desire of China into immediate and sympathetic consideration and favour me with an early reply so that steps may be taken to enable China, now unified and with a strong Central Government, to rightfully assume jurisdiction over all nationals within her domain.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign affairs.

Japanese Foreign Trade for the Year 1928

In an address given in Tokio at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Kenji Kodama, president of the company, gave a summary of Japanese foreign trade results for the past year. He reported that, taking into consideration the trade balances of Taiwan and Chosen, the results for 1928 show a total adverse balance of 334 million Yen as against 294 million Yen for 1927. There was, however, an increase of 70 million Yen in the total trade for the last half of the year. At the beginning of the year a favorable balance was expected, but during the second half the exports of raw silk showed an increase of only 5% in value and an increase of 10% in quantity, while imports of cotton showed an increase of 10% both in value and quantity. These conditions were largely responsible for the unfavorable total results. Japanese trade with the United States for the half year showed, when compared with the same period for the preceding year an increase of 14 million Yen in exports and 32 million Yen in imports. Comparative figures for trade with China for the same two periods showed increases in both exports and imports of 4.3 million Yen and 7.3 million Yen respectively.

Sir John Duncan Addresses the Knights of the Round Table Club

Major-General Sir John Duncan, lately in command of the Shanghai Defence Force, was one of the speakers at a dinner given in London last month by the Knights of the Round Table Club in honor of the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, Tsuneo Matsudaira. In his address Sir John expressed the view that the situation in China is rapidly improving and that since the elimination of the Bolshevist menace, the danger to Europeans and other foreigners has disappeared. He also brought out the point that foreigners could not expect to retain indefinitely the privileged position they have occupied in China for the last 40 years, particularly in view of the fact that great progress is being made in the education of the Chinese people and the unification of the country.

The Anti-Narcotic Campaign in Ningpo

From April 21 to 23 an anti-narcotic campaign was held in Ningpo by the National Anti-Opium Association which is now conducting a nation-wide educational drive. Ningpo was the third city touched, Hangchow and Soochow having already been visited. P. L. Chen, chairman of the Ningpo District Government, was chairman and principal speaker at the opening meeting. The success of the drive is evidenced by the prospect of an anti-opium society's being formed in Ningpo in the near future.

Annual Report of the Community Church

The Ninth Annual Report of the Community Church of Shanghai was issued on May 8. The pamphlet contains the names of the members of the incoming and out going Governing Boards of the church, the treasurer's report, reports of organizations and committees and of the various church activities.

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Men and Events

Dr. Herman Liu, president of Shanghai College, is visiting Honolulu.

The Chinese delegation *en route* to Soerabaya, Java, to attend the Pan Pacific Scientific Congress, arrived in Manila May 7.

Miss A. Viola Smith, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, has returned from a ten-months' vacation in the United States.

Miss Metta-Louis Orr, of New York, was married to Roger C. Tredwell, United States Consul-General at Hongkong, on April 23 in Tokyo.

Miss Mary Mae Cattern of Los Angeles and Mr. Granville Woodward, United States Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, were married in Tokyo on April 30.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who has been ill at his home at 393 Route Ferguson, Shanghai, for several weeks, has recovered and returned to Nanking on Monday of this week.

R. H. Brown of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, owners of Commercial Pacific Cable Company, arrived in Shanghai last week on an inspection trip. He was accompanied by Mr. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Walters and three children arrived here yesterday from the United States to join Mr. Walters. They were accompanied by F. P. Hummell. Mr. Walters is connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to the United States, who has just been appointed Minister to Great Britain, delivered an address on conditions in Turkey before the Chinese Foreign Affairs Club of Shanghai on Saturday evening, May 4.

Major Huang Tien-lah, a famous Chinese aviator, arrived at Chicago, April 17 from Cuba. So far he has flown over 50,000 miles in different parts of the world. He spent the night at Minneapolis and hopped off from there for Yellowstone, en route to China.

U. Y. Yen, formerly connected with the Chinese Government Student Office in the United States, was married on Monday, April 29 at Shanghai to Miss Wong, a sister of Mrs. V. K. Wellington Koo. Quo Tai-chi, former vice-minister of Foreign Affairs and recently appointed Minister to Italy, officiated at the wedding.

The Shanghai Chinese Women's Club gave a dinner on Thursday evening, May 2, at the Chinese Bankers Club, in honor of Madame Sao-ke Alfred Sze, wife the former Chinese Minister to the United States who is now visiting in Shanghai for a few weeks prior to Dr. Sze's departure for his new post as Minister to Great Britain.

Thomas F. Millard, recently appointed Adviser to the National Government, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Nanking where he conferred with officials of the Government. Mr. Millard will depart from Shanghai this week on a trip to the United States, expecting to return to China in the fall by way of Europe and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

James Marshall Plumer, connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs at Swatow, was married in Shanghai on Sunday, April 27, to Miss Carol Ingram of Leonia, N. J. The wedding ceremony was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Brown, 189 Sinza Road, Shanghai, following which the couple departed for America, traveling by way of the Trans Siberian Railway and Europe.

Judge M. D. Purdy will leave for Tientsin on May 18, to open sessions of the U. S. Court for China in the northern port. Miss Sarah Tuttleman, his secretary, will accompany the Court, as will, it is expected, Mr. R. Thurston Porter, U. S. Marshal, and Mrs. Porter, Court Reporter. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schul and Mr. C. S. Franklin are understood to be leaving at the same time. The Court party may find it necessary to go to Harbin as well as Tientsin.

Gen. Chang Chung-chang, former tupan of Shantung, who was defeated by the National Liu Chien-nien at Chefoo, arrived at Shimonoseki, Japan on May 4, according to a message of the Japanese *Toho* news agency, which stated that Gen. Chang was accompanied by one of his wives and six members of his staff. After his defeat at Chefoo, Gen. Chang first attempted to return to Dairen but according to report, was refused permission to land by the Japanese authorities.

A group of prominent Chinese in Peiping and Tientsin have successfully completed a drive for funds for a new men's dormitory for Yenching University. Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the new building which has been urgently needed because of the growth of the institution. The drive was led by the Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, General Shang Chen, Mayor Ho Chi-kung, Mayor Tsui Tsing-hsien of Tientsin, Dr. W. W. Yen, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and the heads of the leading Chinese banks in the two cities, including Chou Tso-min, (Kincheng Bank), Tan Tan-ya (Continental Bank), and Pien Po-mei (Bank of China).

NEW YORK OPINION ON EVENTS IN CHINA

(Continued from page 454)

turned out premature—lighten the picture.

Even if the trouble results in a new political division of the country into two or more sections, it does not mean that the Nationalist party has completely failed. It has contributed to the spread of the concept of nationalism and patriotism—sentiments heretofore almost as unknown in China as in medieval Europe. It has concluded useful agreements with foreign governments. It has given a period of stability—even if only brief—during which the nation has been at least nominally united. Only the oversanguine have accepted the favorite dictum of the Nationalist propagandists that the first, or "military," stage of the revolution as outlined by Sun Yat-sen ended when the Nationalist party established its control in Nanking.

To Americans unfamiliar with the Orient and naturally inclined to accept rosy hopes as promises of immediate achievement, the programs of the Nationalists appealed with particular sympathy. Those who have dared suggest that they should be judged by the extent to which they may be fulfilled have been denounced as "unfriendly" to China. But they are China's best friends, who realize that the enormously difficult task of transforming a medieval into a modern social structure cannot be done overnight. The words of a noted English Sinologue who lived for years in China, Mr. Walter J. Clennell, deserve attention. They are that however highly we may esteem the virtue and intelligence of Asiatics, it seems improbable that they are so far our natural superiors as to be capable in one act, by the promulgation of one law or code of regulations, or by the united efforts of one generation, should one generation ever be so happy as to be united, of accomplishing what it took Europeans about five centuries to effect.

CHINA'S SPRING UPHEAVAL

(New York Evening Post, March 21)

There is no question that the nature of the news which has been coming from China is extremely disquieting. Every spring during the past decade has seen a recrudescence of banditry and civil war, but there was reason to hope that this year would prove an exception. Instead, we have once again been reminded that political stability is seldom achieved in a single year.

The Nationalist Government has faced two chief problems ever since it came into power: the preservation of harmony within Nationalist ranks and the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. The first of these is by far the more important. The latter is but a question of time if internal harmony can be preserved. Consequently it is not to sporadic uprisings or outbreaks of banditry that we must turn in any examination of the state of China but to conditions at Nanking.

To do so in the present instance is discouraging, though not hopelessly so. That there are serious dissensions within the Nationalist ranks is known by the very fact that a strict censorship has been imposed upon the meetings of the Kuomintang. No such move would have been necessary if all were well. Moreover, we have the reported resignation of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

It is doubtful whether there can be any real stability in China so long as this man retains any power. His military hold upon Northern China is so secure that his support is necessary for any national Government, yet his loyalty can never be counted upon. Personal ambition has proved to be the ruling motive of his career, despite the early faith he inspired as a "Christian general," and expediency is his only policy.

His resignation from the Ministry of War, therefore, has awakened all the old doubts of what he may do. The outbreak in Shantung and even the clash of troops in Hunan are important only as they may draw him into action against Nanking. In his possible shift of allegiance lies the danger of a real renewal of civil war. If he can be kept in line there should be no reason why the Nationalists cannot cope with their other difficulties.

The Roosevelt Hunting Party

The expedition of Colonel Roosevelt in search of the giant panda of Tibet has been well received by officials in the west. In Tachienlu Colonel Roosevelt and his brother, Kermit Roosevelt, were regarded by the population as members of the royal house of the Republic of America and were honored accordingly. The party left the border on March 6 for Muping. Since their departure there has been a vast amount of interest among the Tibetans in the giant panda, which many report having seen.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Chao P'i-lien
趙丕廉字雨青

Mr. Chao P'i-lien, a native of Wutai, Shansi province, was born in 1881. Graduated from the College of Foreign Literature of the University of Shansi, he joined the Tung Min Hui to undertake revolutionary propaganda with some other comrades in the district of Mongolia. In October 1911 when the revolution first broke out at Wuchang, and Taiyuantu, capital of Shansi, followed its lead, Mr. Chao was appointed secretary to the Military Government of Shansi. Having installed the commissariats of Sinchow, Taichow and Ningwu, which were later successful in the capture of Taitung from the hand of empire army, he was appointed head of the Board of the Civil Affairs of Shansi. When the peace carried on between North and South, Mr. Chao was appointed to the staff of the Headquarters of Tutuh of Shansi, and also delegate of the Kuomintang in managing the party affairs at Shansi.

Owing to particular interest in social affairs, Mr. Chao established the Ping Min Technical Factory, the *Kung I Daily News* and also held many posts as head of Shansi Industrial Association, head of Min Chih Association and the editor of the Industrial Magazine. In 1922 he was appointed magistrate of Changtse in Shansi and concurrently commander of opium suppression of nineteen districts at Shansi, chief of the military secretariat, and the principle of the National Normal School. On November 1926 on behalf of General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, he negotiated the alliance of Shansi army with the Nationalist army at Canton, Nanchang and Wu-Han, and was appointed general representative of the Shansi Army at both Hankow and Nanking. When the Provincial Government of Shansi was installed in June 1927, Mr. Chao was appointed concurrently chief of the Board of Agriculture and Mining.

Later he was made assistant chief of general department of politics and principle of the speed course of the Military Training Institute. On September 29, 1927 in the general offence of the Shansi army against the Fengtien force, the students of the above mentioned institute performed remarkable service at the rear of the enemy. When the National Government was installed at Nanking Mr. Chao as delegate of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan presided over the State Council, the Central Political Council, and the Standing Committee of the Military Council. On April 1, 1928 he was appointed vice-Minister of Interior, and Directing Commissioner of Kuomintang Affairs at Shansi. As Peiping was under occupation, Mr. Chao was appointed chief of the General Political Training Department of the National 3rd Group Army and member of the Standing Committee of the National Famine Relief Commission. Following the fifth session of the Central Executive Committee, Mr. Chao was sent abroad to study politics. At the conclusion of the 3rd National Congress of the Kuomintang he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee. Mr. Chao now still holds the posts as chief of the General Political Training Dept. of the Third Army Disbandment and Reorganization Section, member of the National Famine Relief Commission, President of the Wen Hua University, principle of National School at Shansi and member of the Central Executive Committee.

General Wu T'ieh-ch'eng
吳鐵城

General Wu T'ieh-ch'eng was born in 1886 in Chungshan, Kwangtung province. After studying in his home province, he proceeded to Japan where he studied law at the Meiji University. In Japan, he proved to be an ardent disciple of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He travelled far and wide, visiting many provinces in China preaching the revolutionary doctrines expounded by Dr. Sun. At the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 General Wu was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Chief of General Staff to the Military Governor. In 1912 when the provisional constitution was proclaimed at Nanking, he was one of the seventeen representatives from various parts of China who assisted in the organization of the first Republican Government. For his services in this connection, he was rewarded with the decoration of Chiaho of the second rank. In 1925 when Yuan Shih-kai was ambitious to establish a monarchy in China, General Wu was black-listed and ordered assassinated. Seeking safety abroad, he proceeded to Honolulu. At the instigation of Yuan, the United States Department of Justice at Washington, ordered the prosecution of General Wu on the charge of being an anarchist. The case aroused widespread interest, and resulted in the acquittal of General Wu. Testifying before the American Judges, General Wu denied being an anarchist, and explained that he was a political reformer desiring to see a democratic form of Government, like that of the United States, introduced into China. In 1918 he was appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen Commander of the First Division and instructed to recover Kwangtung Province from the Kwangsi militarists. General Wu and his forces, joined by other Cantonese troops, succeeded in capturing important districts, but later in order to avoid friction, with the approval of Dr. Sun, he turned over the control of his troops to General Chen Chiun-ming, who was at that time cooperating with Dr. Sun. General Wu won the affection and respect of the people of Chungshan by the strict discipline that he maintained among

his troops while they were stationed in that district. Subsequently when the province was at peace he was elected by vote of the people a district magistrate of Chungshan.

When General Chen Chiung-ming revolted against Dr. Sun, General Wu was forced to leave Chungshan, but some months later, Dr. Sun returned to Canton, and appointed General Wu Commander of the first revolutionary army and Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety in Canton, having charge of the police administration. For his successful service in his post he was later concurrently appointed Commissioner General of Police for the entire province of Kwangtung and Commander of the Kwangtung Gendarmerie. In the Northern Expedition in 1925, General Wu was appointed commander of 17th division of the National Sixth Army. In 1926 when the 2nd National Congress of Kuomintang was held at Canton, he was elected a candidate for member of the Central Executive Committee. In 1927 when the National Government was installed at Nanking, he was appointed Chief of the Board of Reconstruction and a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and later a member of the Committee of Communists Elimination. In the winter 1928 he was appointed by the Central authorities as one of three members to accompany the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Peiping to the mausoleum at Nanking. In March 1929 General Wu was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee.

China Officially Asks Rendition of Provisional Court

The Chinese Government, on May 8, sent identic notes to the British, American, French, Dutch, Norwegian and Brazilian Legations in Peiping, asking them to immediately open negotiations on the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court. This action of the National Government closely follows the dispatch of Notes last week to the same Powers on the question of extraterritoriality, asking the immediate opening of negotiations on the question of withdrawal of consular jurisdiction on the part of the Powers. A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on May 9 stated that "while the American and French Governments were favorable to the rendition of the Provisional Court and the withdrawal of the foreign Consular Courts, both the British and Japanese were opposed." The report stated that it is the intention of the National Government, following the rendition of the Provisional Court, to place the court directly under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Yuan of the Centra Government instead of having the court continue under the control of the Kiangsi Provincial Government. The report in the *Sin Wan Pao* concluded by saying, "Shanghai is the sole territory of China and its judicial powers shall be united in one organization that shall have control over both Chinese and foreigners at Shanghai."

Removal of American Correspondents Requested

According to a United Press despatch dated April 30, the Nanking Government has instructed the Chinese legation in Washington to suggest to the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune the removal of their correspondents in Peking, Hallett Abenid and Charles Dailey. The latter are alleged to hold an unfriendly attitude toward the Nationalist Government and to have sent out false reports from China.

Mr. Dailey is at present in Manila where the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has formally protested against a speech on the Chinese situation which he made before the Manila Rotary Club. Mr. Abenid, who has recently returned to Peking from an extended trip to Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Shantung, denies any unfriendly feeling or lack of sympathy with China or the Chinese people.

Improvements in Northern Railway Service

A Reuter's report of May 3 states that the North-Eastern Communication Committee has decided to build the following railways; from Taonanfu to Solun, which will be financed by the Hingan Colonization Guild; and from Tung Liao to Jehol, which will be financed as a branch line of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

It is laid down that only Chinese capital shall be used to finance the construction of these lines.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Railways, the Commission of Communication for Manchuria has returned to the Ministry a complete set of the "Blue Express" train which had been detained by the Manchurian authorities. Service on this special train is to be restored shortly.

Mr. F. B. Lynch—Assistant Export In Banking

Mr. Lynch was born in Oneonta, New York, April 4th, 1891. From 1913 to 1918 he was with the International Banking Corporation at Shanghai, Peking, Hongkong, and Canton. In 1918 he was manager of the International Banking Corporation at Hankow. In 1919, he was manager of the International Banking Corporation at Tientsin and Harbin. 1920 was spent at Vladivostock on special assignment. In 1921, Mr. Lynch was manager of the I.B.C. at Peking and during the years 1922 to 1924, he organized and opened a branch of the I.B.C. at Tokyo and Kobe. In 1925, he was again manager of the I.B.C. at Harbin, in 1926, at Peking, and in 1927, he was made manager at Canton. The same year he was sent on a special assignment for the International Banking Corporation at Manila. In 1928, he was at the home office in the National City Bank at New York, from which position he resigned. He is now living at 1039 Prospect Avenue Pelham Manor, New York, N. Y.

Mr. F. B. Lynch

Gen. Ho Ying-chin Discusses Kellogg Anti-War Pact

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, head of the Military Training Board and one of the leading officials in the National Government, in an address before the weekly conference of the Military Advisory Board in Nanking on May 7, stated that Japan's real reason for delaying her ratification and signature to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty was due to Japan's designs on Manchuria and Mongolia. He said that Japan had stated that her reason for delaying ratification of the Anti-War Pact was due to the wording of the pact which contains the phrase "between the respective peoples," which Japan claimed is unconstitutional in Japan, but that the real reason was due to Japan's designs on Chinese territory. Gen. Ho claimed that if Japan ratified the Pact that she would find it much more difficult to invade Manchuria and Mongolia. He also urged the immediate unification of political and military affairs in China as the best insurance against Japanese aggression. In concluding his address, Gen. Ho expressed approval of President Hoover's recent announcement that the United States would not permit the importation of arms into China except on the authorization of the National Government. This action, according to Gen. Ho, "means that America really recognizes the sole national government of China."

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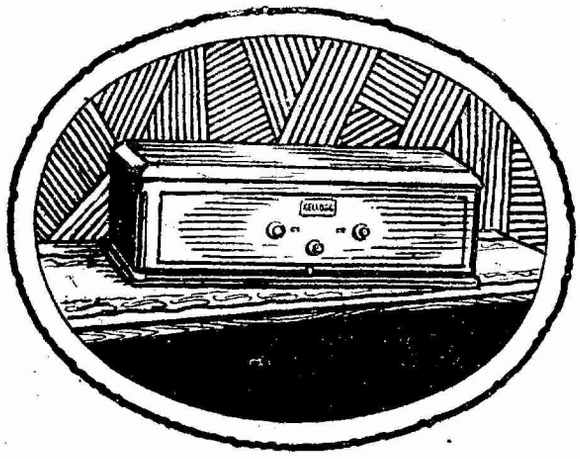

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Peiping, May 1.—Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered families of officials at Chengchow to withdraw westward.

Nanking, May 1.—Chiang Kai-shek arrived here this morning from Hankow, and confered with Gen. Ho Ying-chen, C. T. Wang and other authorities about the taking over of Tsinan and the zone along the Shantung Railway.

Peiping, May 2.—Feng Yu-hsiang's troops stationed at Changteh have withdrawn to Hsinsiang.

Nanking May 2.—The Sino-Japanese agreements on the Hankow and Nanking Incidents were signed and formal parley on the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was begun today by C. T. Wang and K. Yoshizawa.

Nanking, May 2.—K. Yoshizawa and C. T. Wang called on Chiang Kai-shek at the General Headquarters this afternoon.

Peiping, May 2.—A circular telegram has been issued by the air forces on the front lines in Wuhan giving four reasons against the Sino-American wireless agreement recently concluded.

Nanking, May 3.—A definite plan for the taking over of Tsinan and the zone along the Shantung Railway was passed by the State Council today and immediately forwarded to K. Yoshizawa.

Tokyo, May 4.—The Japanese Government has notified captains of all Japanese warships in China that the courtesy of the Japanese Navy toward the Nationalist flag of China will hereafter be put in force as heretofore.

Tsinan, May 4.—It has been dedided that the taking over of garrison duties in the walled-city of Tsinan is to be undertaken tomorrow.

Tokyo, May 5.—K. Yoshizawa has requested the National Government to advance the date of taking over garrison duties in Tsingtao for a few days as it may be impossible to complete the withdrawal of the Japanese troops by the 27th inst. as provided in the agreement on the Tsinan affair.

Peiping, May 5.—The General Chamber of Commerce here has organized a self-defence corps against the preparations made by the local Anti-Japanese Society for the siezing of Japanese goods.

Tokyo, May 6.—K. Yoshizawa, who has arrived at Nagasaki on his way to Tokyo, states that the main object of his return is to report on the settlement of the Nanking and Hankow Incidents and to Consult with the authorities concerning the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Tokyo, May 6.—The withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung will be commenced on the 11th inst.

Tokyo, May 7.—The Ministry of Finance reports that Japan's foreign trade with China during the last month amounted to Yen 45,405,000 in exports and Yen 20,545,000 in imports.

Hongkong, May 7.—Reports from Canton state that leaders of Kuangsi troops are making warlike preparations while keeping up negotiations with the Kuangtung faction.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen. (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, May 1.—The Gendarmerie Headquarters in Tientsin has declared temporary martial law for the month of May.—Gen. Jen Yin-chi, Commander of the 49th Division, has reported the capture of Lungkow.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs today published the text of the notes concerning Sino-Japanese Treaty revision exchanged between C. T. Wang and K. Yoshizawa.—Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Nanking from Hankow.—The Ministry of War is functioning as usual despite the sudden departure of Gen. Lu Chung-lin and Gen. Hsiung Bin for Honan.—The newly organized Military Police has left Nanking for Tsinan under the direction of Gen. Wu Shih-yu.—Chiang Kai-shek has recommended the appointment of Gen. Fan Chieh-hsi and Gen. Tiao-yuan for the garrisoning of Tsinan.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan reports that he will shortly proceed to Peiping.—In the absence of Gen. Lu Chung-lin, Chen Yi, Director of the Soldier-Labor Corps, has been placed in charge of the affairs of the Ministry of War.

Thursday, May 2.—The agreement for the settlement of the Nanking and Hankow incidents was signed in Nanking this morning by C. T. Wang and Japanese Minister Yoshizawa.—A conference of leading military commanders in North China is to be called by Gen. Ho Chen-chun.—Gen. Ho Yao-tsu and Chu Shao-liang have been entrusted by Chiang Kai-shek with the pacification of western Hupeh.—Chu Chao-hsin has tendered his resignation as Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The Japanese military units in Tsinan will commence their withdrawal from Tsinan on the 5th inst. to Tsingtao.—Gen. Ho Chien reports his arrival at Hengchow, in southern Hunan.—Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, accompanied by Hsueh Tuh-pi, arrived in Chengchow May 1 en route to Tungkwan to consult with Feng Yu-hsiang on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek.—Chiang Kai-shek has arrived at Hsiakwan.—Negotiations are being carried on between the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provincial authorities.

Friday, May 3.—A sum of one million dollars is to be raised for the opening of a People's Primary School in Nanking to commemorate the services of Chiang Kai-shek in the recent punitive campaign.—Gen. Lung Yun is advancing towards the Kwangsi border.—The State Council has ordered Admiral Chen Shao-kuan to withdraw naval forces now stationed in western Hupeh to Hankow.—Another general meeting of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang will shortly be convened.—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan arrived in Nanking last night to confer with Chiang Kai-shek concerning the taking over of the various garrison posts in Shantung.—The reorganization of the surrendered Wuhan troops in western Hupeh has been completed.—All commercial organizations in Shanghai will be ordered to suspend their functions pending the formulation of measures for their consolidation into one unified organ.—Under orders from Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan is sending troops to Kansu to suppress the Mohammedan rebels.—Following a conference with Kung Cheh-yuan, delegate of Hwang Shao-shiung, Chen Chi-tang decided in conference to again urge Hwang to announce his allegiance to the Central Government.—An order for a general offensive against Kwangsi has been issued by Gen. Ho Chien.—Two divisions of Chen Tiao-yuan's forces arrived at Tain yesterday.—Chen Tiao-yuan has been appointed Commissioner for taking over of the Shantung Railway Zone.

Saturday, May 4.—A meeting of the Central Financial Committee to adopt new financial measures for the country will shortly be held in Nanking.—The reorganization of the Hupeh Government with Ho Chen-chun as the Chairman has been decided by the State Council.—The resignation of A. C. Clear as general manager and engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Nanking railway was submitted on May 1 and duly accepted by the Corporation.—Chen Tiao-yuan is making arrangements to proceed to Tsinan the first of next week. The Kiao-Tsi Railway Administration is to be placed under a committee with Yen Teh-ching as chairman.—Chiang Kai-shek may proceed to Peiping to accompany the casket of Sun Yat-sen to Nanking for the State Burial.—Gens. Liu Chih and Koo Tso-tung have petitioned the National Government to negotiate with the Japanese for the restoration of arms and ammunition taken from the 1st and 9th Divisions following the Tsinan Incident last May.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent an urgent telegram to the Hunan authorities ordering an investigation into the

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murder of the three missionaries of the Passionate Procuration.—Air mail service between Shanghai and Nanking and Shanghai and Hankow will be inaugurated June 1.—A set of rules governing the excavation of fossils and other relics is being drafted for submission to the Legislative Yuan.—Hsueh Tuh-pih reports his arrival in Tungkwan.—A National Exposition will be held in the Capital in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.—By the 13th inst. all Japanese troops in the vicinity of Tsinan will be withrawn; arrangements have been completed between Tsui Shih-chieh and the Japanese military authorities for the transfer of control.

Sunday, and Monday, May 5 and 6.--The Central Party Headquarters has issued instructions that all persons who wish to join the Kuomintang or re-register as members must follow the procedure for the admission of new members.—Wu Ting-yang has been appointed to succeed Hwang Shao-hsiung as Chairman of the Kwangsi Government.—Ho Chien reports the arrival of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces at Huangshaho and Lungfukwan in northern Kwangsi.—Authorities in Canton are rushing preparations for the compaign against Kwangsi.—Three thousand rebel troops of Chang Tsung-chang, who had been hiding on Tochi Island, were surrounded and taken prisoners by the forces under Admiral Shen Hung-lieh.—Gen. Liu Chih is reorganizing the former Hupeh Independent 6th Brigade under Liu Peh-fong.—The military police under Wu Shih-yu has entered Tsinan.—Hwang Shao-hsiung has been advised by Wu Chih-hui to withdraw from active participation in politics.—Chen Chi-tang reports that a detachment of Kwangsi troops suddenly appeared in the neighborhood of Funchun and is preparing to occupy Dosing.—Chen Tiao-yuan, Acting Chairman of the Shantung Government has arrived in Taian.—The railway problem in Kirin is to be taken up with the Japanese Government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Tuesday, May 7.—A conference of naval commanders will be convened in Nanking to discuss the organization of the Ministry of Navy.—Civil and military leaders of the Three Eastern Provinces have decided to despatch several divisions of national troops to stragetic points on the Russo-Chinese boundary.—Liu Chih has left Nanking for the purpose of prevailing upon Gen. Lu Chung-lin and Y. L. Tong to return to the Capital.—British, French, and Belgian Ministers to China have received instructions from their respective Governments to attend the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Gen. Lung Yun reports his assumption of his post a Commander of the 10th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces against Kwangsi.—Hsu Mo, Chief of the European and American Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu in succession to Wuntz King, who has been appointed Minister to Holland.—Decapitation as a death penalty will hereafter be prohibited.—An aviation school for the training of Chinese aviators will be estalished immediately at Nanking.—The prohibition of the manufacture of yellow phosphorous matches is to be strictly enforced by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, according to a decision of the Executive Yuan.—Divisions under Liu Chih, Fong Ting-ying and Tsao Wan-sun are under instructions to return to their respective garrison posts.

Air Photos of Nanking

Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, the American technical advisor of the Government, who is planning the construction of a new National Capital at Nanking, has arranged with the American naval authorities for the loan of an aeroplane and photographic equipment from a U. S. war vessel anchored at Nanking. He will use this equipment in the taking of photographs and topographic maps of Nanking from the air. The Government has issued orders for the protection of the American aircraft while the work in going on.

MacMurray to be Hoover's Representative

President Hoover has approved the designation of J. V. MacMurray, the United States Minister to China, to be his Special Envoy to represent him at the National Ceremonies in connection with the burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat Sen on June 1, at Nanking.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Present Day American Diplomacy

American Diplomacy in the Modern World, by Arthur Bullard. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1928. 127 pages.

This short book consists of three chapters entitled "America and the New Diplomacy," "America and the Organization of Peace," and "America and the Problem of Disarmament." The book is a plea for the League of Nations, and for more personal contacts in diplomatic matters.

The first chapter holds the Monroe Doctrine up to ridicule, as being no longer sane nor useful as it was meant to be. "All that is necessary to start our marines on a jungle campaign is for some ambassador at Washington to call at the State Department and say that the Republic of Todos los Santos has proved its inability to protect foreigners and to observe its international obligations, and that, with all due respect for the Monroe Doctrine, his government, unless we can restore order, will be reluctantly compelled to rely on its own forces for the protection of its citizens. This is so well understood that in some of the more tumultuous Latin American Republics a special procedure has become traditional, almost classic. If a politician feels that his cause will be advanced by American intervention, he raids a British Coffee Finka or kidnaps a French governess. He knows that our quaint Government is slow to anger if only American lives are lost, but that Uncle Sam gets mad if hit on this Monroe Doctrine funny-bone. If he can get some non-American power to give it a crack, the reflex action is certain. We have drifted into Latin America into a position not dissimilar to that of the British in China. They fought the so-called Opium War, and have been cursed for it ever since. They have forced open 'treaty-ports' and have torn territorial concession 'from the bleeding body of China'. We Americans are altogether too high-minded to do anything like that, but we do business in their concessions. In the same way we are burning our fingers in Latin America, pulling chestnuts out of the fire for others . . . . If our Government were in a position to use the new machinery at Geneva it would find many of its problems with Latin America greatly simplified."

Regarding the Peace Question the author has this to say—"To sum up. First of all, in considering this problem, we must honestly make up our minds what we mean by the word 'peace' and decide whether we really want it. If we do, we must be prepared to pay the price. No one nation can assure peace single-handed. It must be a joint endeavor, a co-operative enterprise. Some limitation of sovereignty is inevitable, if there is to be an extension of the realm of law. And, if we want peace, it is from this point of view that we must regard the League of Nations . . . . . It does not seem probable to me that our people will consider it good policy, or even dignified, to entrust the defense of our predominant interest in foreign affairs to the good-will of other nations."

Some of the statements in the third chapter are most pertinent. The Washington Conference comes in for criticism and Mr. Bullard says that the real issue was not discussed at all. He makes some constructive suggestions as follows—"Without even discussing membership in the League of Nations, without adhering to the Permanent Court of International Justice, without signing a single modern arbitration treaty, we could get out of the way of those who want to try out this other view. Without giving up our own ideas of how to reduce armaments, without decreasing whatever chances there may be of success by the methods of the Coolidge Conference, we could give those who are working for the same object by other means a fair chance. A formal declaration of policy along some such lines as these, would, at worst, not hurt us, at best help them. 'The Government of the United States is not prepared to enter into any agreement binding it to take part in any dispute that may in the future arise between the nation. However, although unwilling to engage its responsibility in any effort to outlaw war, although unwilling to take any risks in the interests of peace, it looks with friendly interest on the efforts other nations are making in this direction. Any voluntary compacts between other nations, which, like the Accords of Locarno, have these objects in view, are assured of sympathy of the United States. If any nation, having freely entered into a covenant to renounce war, shall be adjudged to have violated its pledge by a tribunal which it has joined in establishing, and shall be declared guilty of a war of aggression, according to rule of procedure which it has previously accepted, the Government of the United States will not, under plea of the rights of neutral trade, give it support. America will not be the accomplice of a nation that, by breaking its covenant, brings itself into contempt of its own court and so draws down upon itself the ban of outlawry.' Such a declaration of policy could not be construed as an entangling alliance. It would neither commit us to arbitration in our own quarrels nor make us the judge in the disputes of others. It would not pledge us to make war in future and unforeseeable circumstances, nor

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would it deprive Congress of its treasured right to declare war whenever it wants to. It would not express an opinion as to the wisdom or workability of any machinery other nations might see fit to set up for 'the pacific settlement of international disputes', nor would it be advising other nations to enter into such security pacts. It would be merely a statement to the world that, if other nations saw fit to subscribe freely and publicly to such agreements, we would take them seriously, that we would think they meant what they said. It would be a warning to other nations that they could not rely on us to help them out if they got themselves into trouble by violating their own pledges." G. B. S.

Old Buddha

By Princess Der Ling; Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc., New York. G. $.300.

For years the stories of Old Buddha that have filtered out of Peking to the Western world have produced an etching of a stern, heartless woman, bitterly anti-foreign, unalterably opposed to reform, and utterly ruthless in her methods of dealing with those who opposed her wishes. So strict was the censorship exercised at the Manchu court that none of the intimate features of court life ever reached the outer world to humanize the figure of the woman in whose hands rested for over half a century the power of life and death over China's millions. Until the Boxer rebellion that alien western world was only mildly interested in the great empire of the East. Then came the anti-foreign outburst for which the Empress Dowager was held responsible. The fury of the foreign re-action left no room for a tolerant consideration of Her Majesty.

It has been left to Princess Der Ling to reveal to us the human side of Old Buddha. We are fortunate that a Princess of Chinese nobility has so well assimilated the psychology and customs of the Occident as to be able to give us a comprehensive interpretation of the traditions of the Manchu court.

Princess Der Ling's book "Old Buddha" is a story of the life of Tzu Hsi, the Empress Dowager, based on the author's personal knowledge of the Empress which she gained by serving her as Lady-in-Waiting. She presents Old Buddha as a woman who was romantic in her youth; ambitious and strong willed at middle age; disillusioned but still indomitable at death. The reader will encounter many repetitions in the book, but this feature, ordinarily so obnoxious, serves to aid the memory of those unfamiliar with Chinese names by emphasizing the inter-relationship of names and events.

Tzu Hsi lived an unusually dramatic life. Born as Lan Kuei the daughter of a retired General, she early fell in love with Young Lu, a Commander of the Imperial Guard, who reciprocated her affection. That youthful infatuation played an important part in her entire life. Young Lu remained always her devoted slave, and there is no record that either ever loved another person. On at least two occasions Young Lu was responsible for saving the life of Lan Kuei after she became Empress.

When Lan Kuei was sixteen she was chosen by the Emperor, Hsien Feng as a Secondary Wife, and bore him a son who was named Tung Chih. The name of Tzu Hsi (Holy Mother) which was given to her at that time is indicative of Hsien Feng's affection for her. When the latter died he decreed that Tzu Hsi, and his first wife Tzu An, should act jointly as regents. This was the first of three regencies enjoyed by Tzu Hsi.

Tzu Hsi, having the stronger character, actually directed Imperial affairs during her joint regency with Tzu An. Tung Chih grew to manhood, reigned for two short years and died. Tzu Hsi appointed her sister's son, Kwang Hsu, a boy of four, to be Emperor. Kwang Hsu appears to have been something of a weakling; or was it that he was badly advised? At any rate, after he assumed the throne in his own right, Old Buddha, as she was coming to be known, learned that he was plotting to eliminate her influence at court, and forced him to abdicate in her favor.

The years that followed were hectic ones for Old Buddha. She permitted Prince Tuan, the leader of the Boxers, to persuade her to give the word which precipitated the Boxer rebellion and led to foreign intervention. Then came the two years of exile to Shi An in the north.

Not long after the Empress Dowager's return to Peking from exile a son was born to the daughter of the lover of her youth, Young Lu. What can be more significant of Tzu Hsi's affaction for Young Lu than the fact that she raised that son to be Emperor of China with the name of Pu Yi? Thus she commenced her third and last regency.

There were many sordid spots in the life of Tzu Hsi. These have been described by Princess Der Ling with the same candor that she uses in speaking of Old Buddha's virtues. If the author appears tolerant in her traatment of the faults of her former Empress, who will blame her? Old Buddha had the faculty of inspiring devotion among the members of her court. We who have heard of little but the dark side of Her Majesty's life can afford to learn something of her more human and likeable qualities.

Shanghai, April 30, 1929 E.F. C.

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT AND THE SHANGHAI "DIE-HARDS"

(*Continued from page 450*)

Provincial Government would only result in the mitigation of the punishment. But Article 11 of the Rendition Agreement reads as follows:

"In cases involving imprisonment for ten years or more and in cases involving the death penalty, the Provisional Court shall report the same to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for approval."

It is not strange to hear the decisions of the lower court are reversed by the decisions of the higher court. We remember, on one case in America, when a Chinese accused was sentenced to death by the low court, the higher court reversed the decision and declared the accused innocent, because the evidence was only "circumstantial". It is indeed a gross contempt to a court to pick up some cases, without telling the complete story of the cases, but at once attack the judges in Court. Mr. Green is an editor but not a lawyer. In his attacks on the decisions of the judges of the Provisional Court, he never gives full facts and evidences obtained in the trial before the meeting. Without first studying the cases thoroughly, and without some knowledge of the law governing each case he is not justified in making any criticism of the decisions.

Lastly, he suggests forming a delegation to interview the governments of the treaty powers. This suggestion is quite possible and reasonable, because Mr. Green regards foreigners in Shanghai as "an international body, not bound by any government in particular".....But when it is considered that Shanghai is still a Chinese territory, and as soon as the foreigners come to Shanghai, they are 'bound' by the Chinese law and the order of the Chinese government, his suggestion at once becomes a very foolish one, and he at once becomes a most foolish fellow. Being an editor, he should be more conscious of what is going on in the country in which he is residing. At present, China is united and the Chinese are just constructing a "new China".

Die-hards Attacking the Court

In fact, this is not the first time we have heard the bitter attacks of the die-hards against the Provisional Court. Since the rendition, the Court has been subjected to the worst kind of underhanded attack coming from the Shanghai die-hards and the Municipal police, and also from the certain foreign lawyers who have suffered a loss of the legal practice since the passing of the Mixed Court, the majority of the legal work in the Provisional Court now going to the Chinese attorneys.

Reasons for Their Attack

There are many grounds on which the die-hards attack the Court. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, commissioner of the Police in the Shanghai International Settlement, in locating the responsibility for the crime situation in Shanghai, put the whole blame on the Provisional Court. He said: "The Chinese provisional code which is applied in the Provisional Court is intended for times of peace and not for abnormal times such as the present. This hampers the police because prisoners are not given sufficiently stringent sentences." He never realized that the out-of-date police administration and the inefficient police organization are really responsible for the daily occurance of crimes. Instead of admitting his own fault, and adopting some reforms, he placed the whole blame on the Provisional Court.

Secondly, the Court has been accused of deliberatingly violating the Rendition Agreement, for example, the question of the "expulsion" of the criminals from the Settlement.

Before the rendition was effected, it had been the practice of the Mixed Court to expel undesirables from the Settlement. Such practice, however, had no legal basis and even if the Settlement authorities had referred the question to the Chinese Government as it should, the latter would never have consented to it. It was not provided for by the original Yangkingpang Land Regulations nor does the Chinese law prescribe such punishment. It was started and gradually became an established practice at a time when the old power and glory of China had passed into disastrous internal disintegration and disgraceful official incompetency, when foreign imperialistic encroachment was successfully maintained and continuously extended by the presence of gunboats, until at last the local magistrates were only too glad to let the foreign aggressors have own their way. Hence expulsion became an acknowledged procedure in spite of the fact that is against Chinese law. Subsequent magistrates yielded to it either through igornance or by force of circumstances.

Expulsion of Chinese from Chinese territory is not allowed by law. The Court, therefore, may not expel Chinese from the Settlement because the Settlement is still Chinese territory. This is as simple as saying two and two equal four. There is, consequently, neither rhyme nor reason in attacking the judges for refusing to exercise power beyond their limits. Their function is to interpret law and not to make it to suit the

(*Continued on page 482*)

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

Send orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

PAPER MONEY IN CHINA AND ELSEWHERE

(*Continued from page 452*)

of copper. These notes (emperor Hsien Feng) depreciated rapidly. In 1861 they were worth only 3% of their face amount, and soon thereafter they were entirely repudiated.

In modern times the issue of paper money was no more in the hands of the Government, if one excepts the prolific issues of most of the provincial banks, i.e. the official banks, of which there was only one in each province. For the rest the emission of banknotes was left to the official banks, like Bank of China and Bank of Communications, as well as to many private banking institutions, Chinese as well as foreign.

Heavy depreciation of notes occurred frequently until the present day. Noteworthy amongst these were the issues by the Peking Head Offices of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications in 1916/17, when the Government forced these institutions to grant it loans for large amounts without security. A similar fate befell the note issue of the Bank of China at Canton, some years ago, and more recently also in Kueichow. All these overissues were not the fault of the bank, but were made owing to forcible measures adopted by the authorities, mostly militarists.

Only in 1927 there was wholesale repudiation of banknotes, altogether over 50 million dollars, at Hankow. These were used to finance the military campaign against the North. Measures are now being taken to redeem these issues by Government bonds which will become repayable within 36 years.

The overissue of banknotes by the provinces is simply staggering. Particulars have already been enumerated in the writer's articles previously referred to. China has been sinning, and is doing so still to a moderate extent, as regards the issue of banknotes without cover. That enormous harm was committed within the country is a noteworthy feature, but no excuse. Foreign countries have scarcely been involved by China's wholesale repudiations of her banknotes issues. This cannot be asserted with regard to the inflated issues of notes by foreign Gevernments, a fair portion of which caused havoc in China.

Further installments of Dr. Kann's article on paper currency will appear in succeeding issues of The Review

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT AND THE SHANGHAI "DIE-HARDS"

(*Continued from page 481*)

foreign officials. The Provisional Court is a Chinese court, and must apply Chinese law. It could not be held responsible for those practices of the Mixed Court which are repugnant to the Chinese law, nor must it consider the prejudices of the foreign officials.

Thirdly, another charge against the Court is the leniency of the judges. They show such indulgent sympathy to the culprits. But regret to say that the die hards usually fail to prove to us by what degree of punishment, according to the present Chinese law, each offense should be puhished. If they fail to point out this, we can not take their words into consideration. The Time has long passed when every accused brought up by the Municipal police is guilty.

Sometimes, we remember, the accused has put up the claim that the police had treated him badly when he was arrested. Then the judge remarked to the police, "You are reminded that the accused is also a human being." The Shanghai police, in order to get every accused brought up in the Court convicted, tried to get confessions by the third degree methods, and the die-hards, without investigating into this, at once blamed the Court for "discounting the police heavily". The die hards are reminded that it is an elementary principle of modern jurisprudence that confession by any means is not a confession. One of the reasons for the foreigners demand for extrality in China in early days was that the Chinese courts, in early days, obtained the confessions by torture. But now the Municipal police also use the same barbarious way of obtaining the confession. Undoubtedly the Provisional Court can not give any credit to their evidence.

The Crux of the Trouble

The real cause of the trouble between the Shanghai police, the Shanghai die hards and the Provisional Court is the fact that the Court is now trying to find out whether every prisoner brought up by the police is guilty of the offense charged. The Court certainly could not accept the word of the police that every Chinese brought before the Court is guilty. The police naturally want to prove their efficiency by arresting somebody and their methods are not always above question. And the judges of the Provisional Court have been trying to get at the bottom of every case brought in.

The propaganda against the Provisional Court usually started with the police, and was spread by the *North China Daily News*, which is trying to break down the Provisional Court and to replace the Mixed Court. In every country in the world, the courts are protected against this sort of underhanded intrigue and destructive criticism, but here in Shanghai the *North China Daily News*, hiding behind extrality, has been conducting a campaign, to destroy the new Chinese Court. This paper would not think of attacking any of the foreign courts here, in many of which serious abuses exist, but it unhesitatingly tries to undermine and discredit the Chinese Court knowing, of course, that the Chinese are practically powerless in protecting themselves so long as extrality exists.

Provisional Court And Mixed Court Compared

The present state of the Provisional Court has proved to be unsatisfactory" to the die hards. Let us now compare the present Court with the former Mixed Court, and see which one is more efficient in the administration of justices.

The old Mixed Court had no limitation of jurisdiction. It was not infrequently that the accused was arrested outside of Shanghai—Woosung—but was tried in the Mixed Court. When the attorney for defence sat up the non-jurisdiction of the Court, the assessor usually turned to consult with the magistrate, a "yes man" only, and after a few minutes of consultation, the answer, as a formula, was that "we think this Count has jurisdiction," no reason being given. The attorney for the defence could not do anything for his client. Further, the Mixed Court had no limitation on its jurisdiction of subject matter. Questions of personal and property right of whatever nature were adjudicated as were also domestic relations and probate. The Mixed Court was willing to decide any case even of a social and religious nature. Occasionally, the Mixed Court decided some cases which might well have been decided by the Hague Tribunal. Once, in deciding whether the Mixed Court had jurisdiction over a Chilean, it was necessary for the Mixed Court to decide whether the consular convention between China and Chile granted the latter country the right of extrality. That explained why the Mixed Court tried more cases every year than are tried in other courts in the world. It was a police court, it was the court of first instance, and it was also a juvenile court. No place in the world has ever maintained such a judicial system, because such a system does gross injustice. Undoubtedly, the Chinese were the worst sufferers.

The decisions of the Mixed Court were final, because there was no court of appeal. Prior to 1911, it was quite possible to appeal to the Taotai and the consul of the nationality for the foreigner concerned. The office of the Taotai was partly filled by the commissioner of foreign affairs. Various proposals were made for establishing a new court of appeal and at one time the Chinese authorities seemed to have established such a tribunal, only to meet with the vigorous protests of the consular body. Yet the practice persisted of giving notice of appeal. It was expressly provided for by the rules published in 1914 but these sections were omitted when the rules were republished in 1918. The assessors and magistrates are human being, and they are liable to mistakes in deciding cases. Why should not the accused be given a chance to appeal?

Further, in former days, it took about four or five weeks to have one civil case tried, the reason for this being that there were too many cases to be tried in the Mixed Court.

Now, the question is this: Do all these practices still exist in the Provisional Court? The present Provisional Court applies Chinese law, but did not as the former Mixed Court apply no law but the discrectionary power of the assessors and the word of the police? At present there is a Court of Appeal, unlike in former days when the decisions of the Mixed Court, were final. Now it takes only about one week to have a civil case tried in the Provisional Court; formerly it took about four or five weeks. But it is strange to relate that when Shanghai had such a Court as the Mixed Court, there was not a single protest or complaint against inefficiency from any foreign papers, but now all the die-hards lodge vigorous attacks against the Provisional Court.

Die-Hards Want Their Own Court

The only explanation is that the Shanghai die-hards want the old Mixed Court, or a court of their own where the Chinese magistrates are to be only the "yes men", and all the powers will be in the hands of the assessors, closely affiliated with the Shanghai police, and who, being the catpawn of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will be willing to give any kind of decision that the police desire. The die-hards are now opposing the rendition of the Provisional Court, because they realize that the question of the Provisional Court is closely bound up with the future status of the Municipal Council and the validity of the Shanghai Land Regulations. This was pointed out quite clearly by Mr. Green, for in his speech, he said, "Gentlemen, if that is allowed to happen, the Municipal Council may as well shut up shop at once." Indeed, it is the desire of the Chinese to take back the Provisional Court making it a purely Chinese tribunal doing away with all the abuses, such as the presence of the assessors; and tomorrow they want to take back the administration of the International Settlement. Therefore, the real cause of the die-hards' opposition to the rendition of the Provisional Court is that they want to maintain the status quo of Shanghai. So the rendition of the Provisional Court is considered by the die-hards as a "dangerous precedent". In order to justify their opposition, they pick out a loose sentence of some judge to suit their own purpose of mudslinging. The propagandists, of which Mr. Green is certainly the most active, always print one side of the story in order to attack the judges or the Court.

What Hinders The Provisional Court?

Unlike the old days when the assessors were always present at all cases, in the Provisional Court the assessors are present only when foreign interests are involved in the cases. But the trouble is that the assessors never abide by the terms in the Rendition Agreement. Article 111 of the Agreement, reads as follows:

"In the criminal cases which directly affect the peace and order of the International Settlement, including contraventions of the Land Regulations and By-Law of the International Settlement, and in all criminal cases in which the accused is in the employ of a foreigner having extraterritorial rights, the Senior Consul may appoint a Deputy to sit with the Judge to watch the proceedings. The concurrence of the Deputy shall not be necessary for the validity of the judgement, though he shall have the right to record his objections, he shall not, however, put any questions to the witnesses or prisoners without the consent of the judges".

Only two or three weeks ago, we remember, one foreign assessor even actually ordered a Chinese attorney to be suspended from practising law for a period of three months owing to the latter's attempt to speak when he was asked not to speak by the judge, and the assessor covers himself on the ground that he, in appearing in the Court, is not an ornament, and thus he has, as he had in the old Mixed Court, the right to do any thing that he pleases, without first consulting of the Chinese judge; but he certainly knows well what is said in the Rendition Agreement. He violates it, knowing that the Court is helpless before him, and that he will be backed in a fight with the Court.

If we want to go one step further, according to the treaties between China and the foreign powers providing for extrality, the foreign assessors merely to watch the proceedings of the trials in the interests of justice. That does not imply that they have the power to order the police. Therefore, the presence of

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TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

	Time		Station	Time		
	Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
Wed. and/or Sat.	18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
,,	13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
,,	9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
,,	5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
Tues. and/or Fri.		7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
,,	17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
,,	14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
,,		6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
,,	5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
Mon. and/or Thurs.	23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
Mon. and/or Thurs.		17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity			Sale Price May 9	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock			400	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct.	1,	1960	99¾	6.02
Australia	4½	May	1,	1956	86¼	5.44
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct.	15,	1957	92½	7.12
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov.	1,	1956	106	6.53
City of Budapest	6	June	1,	1962	79½	7.72
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.			85¾	4.66
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan.	1,	2000	73⅜	6.84
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July	1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan.	1,	1947	95¼	5.36
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb.	1,	1961	93¼	6.50
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June	1,	1942	84½	7.37
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep.	1,	1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep.	1,	1961	93¼	6.50
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov.	1,	1944	90	8.68
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan.	1,	1942	103⅝	5.61
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov.	1,	1953	102½	5.32
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb.	1,	1958	88⅜	6.38
French Government	7	Dec.	1,	1949	108	6.30
German Government	7	Oct.	15,	1949	106⅝	6.41
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct.	15,	1960	84	7.31
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr.	15,	1938	89	7.72
German General Electric Co.	6	May	1,	1948	89⅞	6.97
Greek Government	6	Feb.	1,	1968	85	7.15
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug.	1,	1948	84½	7.55
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec.	1,	1951	96⅝	7.31
Japanese Government	6½	Feb.	1,	1954	100¼	6.48
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar.	1,	1958	92½	7.11
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr.	30,	1961	93	6.52
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov.	1,	1957	90¼	6.20
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct.	15,	1952	101⅜	5.89
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan.	1,	1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec.	1,	1960	88	6.94
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug.	15,	1958	100¼	5.99
Republic of Panama	5	May	15,	1963	94	5.39
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June	1,	1968	89	6.81
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug.	1,	1953	91½	6.72
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec.	1,	1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May	1,	1951	92¼	7.31
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun.	15,	1953	90¼	6.83
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb.	1,	1937	103⅝	4.95
City of Vienna	6	Nov.	1,	1952	86½	7.20
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.			82	7.32
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)			82¾	7.25
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock			43⅛	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.			97	6.19
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock			75⅜	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock			95¼	4.20
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock			90	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.			84⅞	8.25
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock			98	7.14
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock			83⅞	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock			55¼	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock			180⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock			61	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock			43¼	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock			80¾	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock			103	2.91
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock			152	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT AND THE SHANGHAI "DIE-HARDS"

(*Continued from page 482*)

the assessors in the Provisional Court hinders the improvement of the Provisional Court.

The Shanghai Municipal Police never cooperate with the Provisional Court. They take the order of the assessors rather than that of the judges. When a foreign assessor ordered a Chinese attorney to be taken out of the court room, the police did so without waiting for the approval of the judges. In some cases, the police even have not carried out the decisions of the Court. The non-cooperation of the Shanghai Municipal police is another hindrance to the improvement of the Provisional Court.

At present, if one has visited the Provisional Court he can not help but feel that it is a pity to see a court and its judges so little respected. Some foreigners are permitted to go about in front of the desk of the judge, and silence does not rule in the court room. The police are permitted to cry out loudly for some persons. There is not much order in the court room. The authorities of the Provisional Court certainly know this, but that the Court has not yet taken any step to improve the situation is because the Court is helpless before the situation. The Court has no jurisdiction over the foreigners and due to the existence of extrality, the Court could not help becoming a "special form of the Chinese tribunal." Therefore, the existence of extrality hinders the improvement of the Provisional Court.

The Future of The Provisional Court

It is not necessary for us to go into a discussion of the Rendition Agreement which is defective in many respects, for the National Government has already decided to deliver a Note to the foreign powers concerned regarding the rendition of the Provisional Court. But it is a curious coincidence that the notes on the rendition of the Provisional Court and on the abolition of extrality are delivered practically at the same time. In fact, it is a "good tiding" to the Chinese if the negotiation for the settlement of the two problems be started at the same time, because on one hand, it quickens the settlement of the rendition of the Provisional Court, and on the other, it simplifies the issue by going into the abolition of extrality.

It was reported in the Chinese newspapers that the present Provisional Court, after rendition, would be converted into the "Special Court of the Special District". This concerns the name of the Court, but what is about its function?

At present, the Chinese are fighting for the abolition of extrality more vigorously than ever before. The new U. S. Consulate which is to be built in Shanghai, has in its design no room for the U. S. Court for China. That proves that some of the powers are ready to relinquish extrality in China. Indeed, the abolition of extrality is imminent; it is only a matter of "steps" to be taken in this direction. But the first step which should be taken by the powers having extrality in China should be to abolish all their courts and all the consular courts in China. So it is our suggestion that it is very timely for all the foreign powers to close up their courts in China, and at the same time to convert the present Provisional Court into a "purely Chinese Court" but having the right to try all the Chinese, Sino-foreign, and purely foreign cases. This step is considered by us as the "first step" towards the abolition of extrality. We know too well that our suggestion must meet bitter opposition from the die hards, but we believe, sooner or later, they will have to bow down before world public opinion and Chinese legitimate aspirations.

Law Office, 9, Foochow Road, Shanghai May 5th, 1929.

New Railway Equipment

Tenders for the purchase of rails and parts amounting to twenty-eight thousand gold dollars ($G.28,000) for the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway has been awarded to the Jardine Engineering Corporation, according to a *Kuo Min* message dated May 2. The report of the award was submitted by a Committee composed of technical experts and other staff members of the Ministry of Railways.

Telegraphic instructions approving the purchase of three new locomotives for the Canton-Kowloon Railway Line have been issued by the Ministry of Railways to the Canton-Kowloon Railway Administration. The Kwangtung Provincial Government has also been requested to assist in carrying out the transaction.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has also decided to purchase sixty thousand sleepers from America, exemption from import duty on which has already been granted by the Ministry of Finance.

Shanghai Land Office Will Close

The Shanghai Land Office, heretofore attached to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, is winding up its affairs preparatory to being taken over by the Special Municipality of Shanghai. It is understood that probably the Land Office will be incorporated in the Land Bureau under the Commissioner of Public Land.